BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.........$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1860. NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	1 00
Do. do. 2 do	1 25
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Do. do. 12 do....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,*
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15. 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, *New Journal Building.*
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d. 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

THE TARBORO' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY MRS. GREGORY'S.)
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of H. S. Lloyd, dec'd, in this well-known and popular Hotel in the town of Tarboro', has become its sole Proprietor, and will endeavor to sustain its long-established reputation of being one of the best conducted Hotels in the Southern country. GEO. HOWARD.
Oct. 1, 1860. 42-1t&9t1J

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS.
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Wanted.

THE SOUTH IS RIGHT.
GIVE ME YOUR TRADE, as I am in market for a number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, and am determined to pay the highest cash prices. All persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.
July 24th, 1860. D. L. BROCK. 49 tf

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Legal Notices.

State of North Carolina.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
David Melvin, vs. Sam'l W. Johnson. } O. B. Filed November 19th, 1860.
IT appearing by the affidavit of complainant, that defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*
Witness, P. MURPHY, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1860. P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Nov. 29. Pr. adv. $5 62—14-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)
F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.
Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860. JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]
JOEL L MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN.
May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

LOST OR STOLEN!
LOST OR STOLEN, from the residence of Mrs. Susan Nixon, on Topsail Sound, on Monday evening, 19th of November, a little NEGRO GIRL, named HENRIETTA, two years old, round, plump face, small eyes, high forehead, and thin hair—well dressed in blue home-pun.—Any one that will bring the said child forth, will receive the reward of FIFTY DOLLARS; or any one that can give sufficient evidence to convict any person or persons of having stolen the said child, will receive the reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. R. C. NIXON.
Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., Nov. 26.—70-3t—14-1m

25 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.
I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
DR. THOMAS H. MILES, MT. CARMEL, HALIFAX County, Va., treats all diseases of the Throat and Lungs by "CATHETERISM." Bronchitis, Largugitis, Asthma and Incipient Consumption entirely relieved. This mode of treatment brings the remedy in direct contact with the disease. He begs leave to refer to the following gentlemen in North Carolina, that have been cured by this treatment:
Elder R. B. JONES, Forestville.
" A. L. STOUGH, White's Store.
A. D. BORDEAUX, Esq., Lillington.
Nov. 22d, 1860 13-4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9. 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

JONES' HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County, Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
E. D. HALL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-tf

NOTICE.
THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 3-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.
SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th, 1859.*
This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation.* Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-1aweow—19-eowly

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. [MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.] On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.—We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, [FOR CHILDREN TEETHING] whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m—27-1y

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

Notice.
Great Sale of Perishable Property in Duplin & Wayne Counties!
HAVING been left Executor to the last will and testament of the late Buckner L. Hill, I shall, on Thursday, the 27th day of December next, at his late Wayne county residence, near the residence of Mr. Joseph R. Hatch, expose to public sale, on a credit of six months, all the CROP and STOCK on the place. There are some EIGHTY HEAD OF FAT HOGS on the place.
On Thursday, the 3d of January next, the sale will commence on the Goshen plantation, in Duplin county. There is about ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF FAT HOGS, some TEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES; some SIXTY or SEVENTY BALES OF COTTON.
The sale will continue from day to day, at both the above places, until the entire perishable estate is disposed of.
ALSO, the NEGROES on the above premises will be hired out for the year 1861.
And on the 10th day of January, 1861, the sale will commence at the Bear Swamp Plantation, where I shall sell a portion of the perishable estate, several HORSES, MULES, COTTON, TURPENTINE, &c., &c.
Terms, six months credit; notes with approved security will be required.
HALSTEAD BOURDEN, Executor.
Nov. 29. 1860. 14-tf

TRUST SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, made and executed to me by Absalom Best, bearing date of Nov. 8th, 1860, for certain purposes therein specified and mentioned, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on Tuesday, 4th December, in Warsaw, the remainder of his stock of Goods, consisting of Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Nails, Calicos, Muslins, Ginghams, &c., &c., and many other pretty things too tedious to mention at present, but will be shown on day of sale. Terms made known on day of sale.
I also hereby give notice to all persons that are indebted to the said Absalom Best, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle, as the business of the concern must be closed up for the benefit of those named in said Trust. JOHN C. BROADHURST, Trustee.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Nov. 29, 1860. 14-1t

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell to the highest bidder Eleven Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres of Good Farming and Turpentine Lands, on the 7th day of January, 1861, situated in Bladen county, on South River, twenty-six miles below Fayetteville, about five hundred acres of which is No. one farming lands, a large portion of which is good Swamp lands, about one hundred acres in a high state of cultivation; a good two-story Dwelling House with seven rooms and five fire places. Upon said lands are thirty thousand Turpentine Boxes. Conditions of sale made known on day of sale. Sale positive and no mistake. I will sell on accommodating terms. W. A. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen co., N. C., Nov 13, '60. 13ts

LOVE GROVE FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market.
Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to
JERE. J. KING, or
THOS. H. HOWEY.
Nov. 15, 1860—12-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE the valuable Estate in the County of Brunswick, known by the name of Black Rock. The Estate contains over a thousand acres, of which four hundred acres or more are under cultivation.—Some two hundred acres are low grounds of the best quality. It has all necessary improvements. Any quantity of blue or shell marl may be found on the place, of easy access. Also—300 acres of Swamp Land, lying in Buckle Swamp, New Hanover county, drained, and part of which is under cultivation, separated from the above land by the Cape Fear River. A bargain may be had by application to
D. D. ALLEN,
Black Rock P. O., Brunswick Co., N. C.
Nov. 15. 12 5t

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

NOTICE.
THE STORE HOUSE now occupied by Loyd C. Sellars, at White Hall, will be for rent by the first day of January next. M. M. WOOTEN.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-N&D1te

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having thereon newly erected a good Dwelling House properly constructed for family convenience; good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Dairy, Stables, Garden, and Well of Water. The House is pleasantly situated among abundant shade trees, in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and completely furnished. I will also sell my household and kitchen furniture, together with a large and carefully selected stock of goods now in store, at a most excellent business stand, and will do so upon accommodating terms and at a low price. To a gentleman of good business habits, who wishes to settle himself and family comfortably in North Carolina, I offer a bargain. B. F. RINALDI,
Elizabethtown, N. C.
October 19th, 1860. 9-3m

VALUABLE PLACE FOR SALE.
I OFFER MY TUCKAHO PLACE of 600 acres of LAND, 150 acres of the best Swamp Land, easily drained, in one body; 450 acres of Pine Land, good for making Turpentine, Tar and big Timber;—a stiff soil and porous clay subsoil, the only kind that will admit of a high state of improvement and retain it. There is on the place a good Grist Mill, large stream. There is a Dwelling and necessary outhouses; 30 acres cleared, ditched and fenced. This is one of the most valuable places in this vicinity—within eight miles of Black River tidewater. Also, two other tracts of 122 and 250 acres of Pine Land, well timbered with large Pines; 80 acres in Gum Swamp, Bladen county; 8 lots at that growing village, Point Caswell; one 325 bbl. Flat; one pair of large young Mules.
The above property will be sold low on long credit.
Address, CHS. W. MURPHY,
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
Oct. 11, 1860. 7-2m*

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

NOTICE.
THE LANDS before advertised by the subscriber, will be sold at his residence, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1861, and also his stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Corn, Fodder, & Farming Tools, and many other things too tedious to mention.—All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale. Sale positive. Conditions made known on day of sale. J. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 8, 1860. 12-ts

For Sale and to Let.

FOR SALE.
THAT DESIRABLE PLANTATION known as Oakley. The tract contains 641 acres of Land, 90 acres of the Swamp Land is cleared, and a few years since cultivated in Rice. Of the Upland, there are 200 acres cleared and in cultivation. The improvement consists of Dwelling House, Framed Overseer's House, Barns, Stables, and comfortable Negro Quarters.
To any person desiring a small Farm, or a place suitable for a market Garden, few places as convenient to town present greater advantages. S. P. WATTERS.
Nov. 22d, 1860 36-1m—13-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on Little River, S. C., and adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Randall and formerly of Col. D. W. Jordan, but now N. F. Nixon, Esq. The Plantation contains about 1600 acres, about 1000 of which is excellent Ground Pea Land, and 350 cleared. The improvements are of the very best quality.
I will sell in connection with the Plantation, a GROUND PEA STEMMER AND GRIST MILL, six or eight head of MULES AND HORSES, ten or twelve head of OXEN, CARTS AND FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, four BOATS AND SEINS, &c. All of which I will sell for one-fourth cash, the balance on one, two and three years credit, with good security and mortgage on property. Possession can be given 15th of January next. K. H. FUTCH.
Little River, S. C., Oct 1st, 1860. 6-tf

General Notices.

WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PACKET.
THE SCHR. ANN MARIA, Capt. ELLIS, will run regularly between Wilmington and Topsail Sound, touching at the following places: Howard's Landing, Topsail Inlet, Sloop Point, (McMillan's Still,) Sears Landing, via Horse Hammocks. For Freight and particulars apply to the owners,
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Wilmington,
or to J. W. J. C. & DAVID C. HOWARD,
C. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound,
or to Capt. ELLIS, on board.
Having invested our capital in this enterprise, we hope the farmers and friends will not forget that their neighbors are offering them a convenient medium of communication to and from Wilmington. We will work as cheap as any one else for you, and hope, by offering you a good seaman as Master, and, we trust, a reliable man, to merit a share of your patronage.
Nov. 29th, 1860.—14-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.
Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.
Orders promptly and faithfully executed.
McINTIRE & BROWN.
R. M. MCINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.
Sept. 21st, 1860 14-9t—5-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the style and firm of Barden & Peterson, for the purpose of buying and selling
SLAVES.
Having purchased a House and Lot in Wilmington, on Second street, in front of Mr. Currie's Livery Stables, they are building a new Jail for the purpose of securing Negroes.
All persons having Negroes for sale are requested to bring them to Wilmington, and give us a showing. As we have made arrangements to sell our Negroes South, we expect to pay liberal prices. We had rather buy our Negroes here, and save the expense of traveling to Richmond and back.—We will receive all Negroes brought or sent to our House, take good care of them, and charge reasonable board until such times as they can be sold for the highest prices.
One of the firm will be here at all times, ready to accommodate or assist customers, the other will be in Clinton, N. C., where all letters addressed to Barden & Peterson, or Everett Peterson, will be promptly attended to.
B. C. BARDEN,
EVERETT PETERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., July 18, 1860. 1-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39 tf

A. J. SHEPARD & CO.,
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeling confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:
DRY GOODS.
Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots; Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco Boots; Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's Brogans.
HATS AND CAPS.
A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps, Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single.
GROCERIES.
Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candies, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Sulphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor. Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.
HARDWARE.
Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels, Locks, Spades, Forks, Coffee Mills, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws, Trace Chains, Chovels and Tongs, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Wooden, Willow and Crockery Ware, Brooms, Matches, Ladies' Baskets and Work Stands, Paint Brushes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Measures, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickles, Preserve and Brandy Peaches, Plumbs, Currants, Goose Berries, Damsons, Pine Apples, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Walnuts, and many articles too tedious to mention.
They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They earnestly desire all persons to give them a call and examine their stock, both in quality and price, as they feel satisfied that they can please all, even those of the most fastidious taste.
Jacksonville, Onslow Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1860. 10-tf

DR. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

NEW FALL MILLINERY.
MISS K. A. HINTON,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that she has opened a NEW AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, at Store No. 3, Front Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hedrick and Ryan.
P. S. All orders punctually attended to.
Oct. 11th, 1860 7-2m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

What will They do about It?
The following is from the Chicago *Democrat,* a leading paper in Lincoln's and Douglas' State of Illinois:—
What will the chivalry do about it?
Will they eat dirt? Will they take back all they have said about disunion, a southern confederacy, the rights of the South, the blood of their ecemies, and all that sort of thing? What will the Yanceys, the Rhetts, the Keitts, the Jefferson Davises, and all that noble army of traitors do? To what dodge will Wise, the doughty champion of the Hay Stack war, resort, in order to cover his inglorious retreat? Where is the army with which he was to march on Washington and seize the federal city?
The chivalry will eat dirt. They will back out.—They never had any spunk anyhow. The best they could do was to bully, and brag, and bluster. John Brown and his seventeen men were enough to affright the whole mighty commonwealth of Virginia out of its propriety, and to hold it as a conquered province until recaptured by the federal troops, and to this day John Brown's ghost is more terrible than an army with banners, in the eyes of every southern cavalier. These knights of the sunny South are just such heroes as Sancho Panza was. They are wonderful hands at bragging and telling fantastical lies; but when it comes to action, count them out.

The Kansas Troubles.
Fort Scott visited by Montgomery, but left Unmolested—The Land Sales to be Prevented—Return of the Minute Men.
WARSAW, MO., Mov., 26th.—Dr. Milton, a resident of this city, arrived from Fort Scott on Saturday, whither he had been on business connected with the land office.
He reports that Montgomery in person was encamped within five miles of that place with 75 or 80 men.—A detachment had entered Fort Scott, and on finding that the government officers had fled, and the court, which was to have been held on Monday last, broken up, they seemed to be satisfied, and did not molest the town in any way.
Montgomery's object for the present, it seems, was only to murder the officers and thereby break up the court and prevent the trial of some 30 of his friends who were in custody. He publicly declared that he will remain to prevent the land sales, which are advertised for the 3d of December, and also to take possession of Vernon and Bates counties. In the meantime Montgomery is said to be regularly encamped, with large and comfortable tents, plenty of provisions, &c.
The men seen at Bull's Mills, who were supposed to be of Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of government troops on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Smith.
Dr. Milton did not hear of any of Montgomery's men having been in Missouri.
Judge Williams left here yesterday morning for Clinton, Henry county.
The small party of Independent Minute Men, which left here a few days since, have returned. They went as far as Bull's Mills, and report that the nearer they advanced towards Fort Scott the less they heard of the difficulties.

Further from Kansas.
LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 26.—Private letters from Lawrence give another account of an interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. The writers say that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald for an alleged offense in favoring the execution of the fugitive slave law. At the solicitation of Mr. Beebe, he was set free. On being expostulated with, Montgomery is reported as having defied the power of the territorial and federal governments.
Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at the Fort this morning, and will leave for Southern Kansas tomorrow, with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery.
Capt. Bain, in command of a body of troops, started from Fort Riley for the same destination, to rendezvous at Mount City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials in regard to their plan of operations.
Montgomery, it is said, acknowledges the commission of the late murders, and stated that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri. He said he would continue his operations against Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. If the troops came in large bodies he would dodge, but would whip small parties.

UNDER A NEW NAME.—The steamer Clarendon, formerly the "Princess Anne," purchased some time ago from the city of Norfolk by Geo. W. Grice, Esq., having been furnished with new boilers and put in complete order, will leave here for Wilmington, N. C., as soon as the weather permits. She has been purchased by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and will run on the Cape Fear River, connecting that road with the Wilmington and Weldon road. We understand Mr. Morrison, well-known for many years as a gentlemanly Conductor between Weldon and Wilmington, will command her. She is fitted up with every necessary convenience, and is one of the finest Ferry Boats we have ever seen.—*Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript, 28th inst.*

BEAUFORT SUPERIOR COURT was in session all last week. We learn that but little business of a civil character was transacted. Monday, Tuesday and the greater portion of Wednesday was consumed in the trial of the misdemeanor Docket. On Wednesday morning the Messrs. Latham were arraigned under an indictment for murder, for the homicide of the late John W. Grist, and pleaded "not guilty." They were represented by Messrs. McRae, Rodman, Satterthwaite, Carter and Singeltary, and Solicitor Houston, H. W. Miller, Esq., and Messrs. Warren and Sparrow appeared for the State. Upon affidavit of the Solicitor, the cause was removed to Pitt County for trial, and at the suggestion of the State's counsel, the Messrs. Latham were admitted to bail and diicharged from custody. Solicitor Houston ably and faithfully represented the interests of the State, and has made a decidedly favorable impression upon our citizens.—*The Washington Dispatch.*

From the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, Douglasite.
It will be seen by the despatches from the South, that the secession fever runs high and strong. We expected it, and we fail to see any remedy. We suppose nobody will pretend that this sectional strife can continue always without serious results. Whether these are ripe now or not, a few weeks will determine. Some time ago we expressed the conviction that this campaign would settle the negro question. Its result is announced, and we have nothing more to do about it—now or hereafter. The issue is between the prohibitionists of the North and the protectionists of the South. The former have triumphed. *The contingency has occurred, upon which the South promised to rebel.* NOW LET THEM DO IT, OR FOREVER AFTER HOLD THEIR PEACE. They are conquered and humiliated; and now they must take just such measures of justice as Abolitionism may be pleased to accord.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—Soon after the war in the Crimea, a general census of the population was begun throughout the Russian empire; it is now completed, and gives the following results: The total population is 79,000,000. The number of females exceeds that of the males by 1,750,000. The lower orders, serfs, petty traders and artisans, form a total of 53,500,000; the nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 1,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,000,000 serfs.

Accident to the Isabel, &c.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The steamer Isabel, which left on Saturday for Havana, returned yesterday, disabled.

MONETARY.—*Philadelphia, Nov. 27.*—Business of all descriptions is very dull here. Everything will be at a stand still until the Southern troubles are arranged.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1860.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

The President's Message.—Secession Imminent.

We presented yesterday afternoon all that portion of the President's Message which had any real interest at the present time. The President does not believe in the right of Congress or the General Government to coerce a State, and still less in the policy of attempting to do so. As a man of plain common sense, he sees that the thing is impracticable and could only widen the breach. He goes for a Convention of all the States as provided for by the Federal Constitution, hoping that such Convention may do something to avert the impending danger of dissolution, but fearing that any action may be too late.

We really see nothing in the Message to excite even the most susceptible Southern Rights man. We may see something in the document at large, that we do not see in the language as telegraphed. We were therefore surprised to learn by private telegraph this morning from Washington City, that even the most conservative Southerners there had abandoned all hope of the Union, and that they say the Message is the last drop that makes the cup overflow.

We confess that we cannot understand this. We only see that, whatever may be the *reason*, the *fact* is as our correspondent states it.

We do not wish to be any alarmist. We wish in this most serious and painful conjuncture of affairs to say nothing that is not, in our opinion *so*. In this spirit, and none other, we would suggest to all our readers to set their house in order. To take in sail and prepare for storms. We trust that these storms may be of short duration—that they may soon blow over. We think they will. But one way or another, they will probably be violent while they last, and certainly the dread of danger will produce more financial embarrassment than actual war. The latter may, or may not come. The monetary crisis is upon us. Any certainty almost is preferable to the present state of doubt.

Why be in a Hurry?

We suppose that the present session of the North Carolina Legislature will last as long as the one which preceded it. It may possibly outlast the present Congress. There is then no reason for haste, no ground for precipitation in the choice of merely Federal officers,—in the distribution of merely Federal honors. Let us set our own house fully in order—see what the appearance of things within and without is, what we have to hope and what to fear, and then if we choose let us select a successor to Mr. Clingman. His term *cannot* expire before Lincoln begins. Therefore, as we have said above, there is no need of haste. Let us not, while agitating the question of a State Convention—of a Southern conference—of an organization and armament of the militia, show by our conduct that mere Federal honors hold the highest place in our minds, and hold out the most dazzling prizes for the ambition of our politicians—our "leaders" we believe some people call them.

We respectfully beg of our members in both Houses, to give this matter some cool consideration. We really think it is worthy of it. We don't care much who is sent, but would rather not see undue eagerness or indecent haste, just at this time. Are we not right?

NOT EXACTLY WHAT WAS BARGAINED FOR.—It would seem that on Monday last, being Monday of Robeson County Court, those opposed to the policy recommended in Governor Ellis' message, called a meeting—a Union meeting, as they styled it—in the Court House, at Lumberton. Thos. A. Norment, Esq., presided, and explained the objects of the meeting. In the course of his remarks, the Chairman talked about "your Governor" using the language and repeating the charges of the Raleigh *Standard*. He stated emphatically that this was a "*Union*" meeting, and that none who did not participate in the sentiment which gave rise to the call, were expected to take part. Calls were made upon sundry gentlemen, who declined because of the request of the chairman. At length Mr. Morrissey, of Robeson, a member of the Opposition party, being called upon, as a "Union" man, we presume, took the floor and addressed the meeting, endorsing fully the recommendations of Governor Ellis' message.

Finally, the resolutions reported and adopted did the same thing, said resolutions having but two voices opposed to them. And so the meeting adjourned, and the citizens of Robeson, called together to denounce "Your Governor," did nothing of the kind. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." So well satisfied were the States' Rights men of Robeson, that, although having planned to hold a meeting next day, they deemed it unnecessary to do so. The Union meeting did all they could desire.

Good for Onslow!

The following certificate will show that good corn can be grown in Onslow as well as elsewhere. Messrs. Humphrey and Jenkins are well-known and highly esteemed citizens of Onslow, and require no endorsement from us. We congratulate Dr. Ward upon his farming:—

"HURRAH FOR OLD ONSLOW.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we did, on the 8th day of October, 1860, measure for Dr. E. W. Ward, of the County of Onslow, one acre of upland, and gathered therefrom, by actual measurement, one hundred and six bushels, two pecks and three quarts of Corn—weighing sixty pounds to the bushel.
W. D. HUMPHREY,
LEWIS JENKINS."

Hurrah, we say too. Let us foster such developement to the utmost. We need not be, and we must not be dependent upon any people on earth.

We learn also, upon equally good authority, that Dr. Ward picked from one acre, 2,743 pounds of seed cotton. North Carolina is rapidly becoming a cotton State.

FOR COERCION.—Some occasional correspondents of Black Republican papers, deprecate coercion, but the majority go for it. They say that any other course would be folly, treason, weakness, and so forth.

The President's message will be sent in on Tuesday next. We know not what will be its tone. We fear that even now that has ceased to be a matter of any great interest. This very fact, more than anything else, shows the progress of the revolution in public opinion and public feeling. Since Lincoln's election, national politics, in the usual sense of the word, have lost nearly all their interest, save for the immediate aspirants to position or emolument. Some say the President will take one view—some say he will take another. Some say he will recommend one course, some another. We say nothing, for we know nothing about what he will say or what he will recommend, and as a general rule, we have *no* confidence in professional letter-writers, who make out by vague guesses for their real lack of information.

Meeting in Tarboro'.

We learn from the *Southerner* that a meeting of the citizens of Edgecombe was held at the Court House in Tarboro' on the 27th ult., which was presided over by Mr. Kenneth Thigpen. Mr. John Bridgers explained the objects of the meeting, being to consider the present condition of the country. On motion, a Committee was appointed to report resolutions to an adjourned meeting to be held in the Court House on Tuesday, the 4th day of December. The Chairman appointed upon said Committee, J. L. Bridgers, James R. Thigpen, Wm. S. Battle, Col. B. B. Baron, L. D. Pender, Joseph H. Hyman, and Benjamin Mayo.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Battle, Englehard, Phillips, Cobb, Hyman, Rives, and Barnes of Wilson, all taking high Southern ground.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, Dec. 4th.

It won't Take Good Advice.

We are sorry—very sorry—to see that the Raleigh *Standard* is so unpleasantly excited. Its contortions would be painful were they not ridiculous. Apparently all our good advice is thrown away upon it. We begged it to keep cool and not use naughty words; but it *won't* keep cool, and it *will* use naughty words. It is, so to speak, "tearing mad" mad as a March hare, crazy as a rampant bed-bug.

It openeth thus in "King Cambyses' vein." Read the precious words and think of the spirit that prompted such self-conceited, egotistical bombast:—

OUR ASSAILANTS.—We shall devote more space in our next to our unscrupulous assailants. We shall show the people of the State, and especially the Democratic people, who these men are. We shall lash these "hounds of power" and their masters who are setting them on, until they howl under the infliction. We intend to teach them what Democracy is, and then drive them out of the party which they are seeking to destroy for the gratification of their own base purposes.

What a long tail our cat has got! Why, "killing" and "making alive" is humane work to what the *Standard* now threatens. Does it now mean to eat all it slays? It might do so without the slightest inconvenience. The *Standard* might also give preliminary lessons in the "howling" business. It is now trying some of *that* itself. It "howls" dolefully enough.—When it gets tired it can stop.

But the *Standard* farther saith that the worst men in this country are certain editors and others upon whom it charges an attempt to hurry North Carolina into disunion and civil war. Now who would suppose that this same *Standard* whose holy horror is now so strongly excited against the *Journal* and others, did, on the 14th December, 1859, less than one year ago, use the following words:

"After Seward's Rochester Speech, after the Harper's Ferry outrage, and after Helper's book, endorsed as it has been by the leaders of Black Republicanism, *the people of the South will not submit to Black Republican rule*. They will sunder the bonds in 1860, in 1864, in 1868, or in 1872, before they will do it. We mean precisely what we say, and ninety-nine hundredths of those who may read this article will agree with us."

Did the Standard mean what it said, or were all its professions mere "sound and fury signifying nothing," vulgarly called *gas?* The contingency *is* upon us in 1860, and the *Standard* bravely and consistently marches forward and—eats its own words; and not only so, but in the most holy and patriotic manner it "deals damnation round the land," denouncing as disunionists and "the worst men in this country," those who, having been weak enough to believe in the sincerity of that paper, had calculated on its co-operation in all honorable efforts to avert the worse evils that now threaten the State and the country at large. The number of disunionists for the sake of disunion, is very small in North Carolina. We are not now, and never have been one, the *Standard* to the contrary notwithstanding. But we can neither arrest the progress of events, nor remain ignorant of it, or indifferent to it. North Carolina cannot remain indifferent to that progress. It is upon us, and we must meet the responsibilities it brings with it. But how? By isolation from our sister States of the South, or by consultation with them? By denouncing each other as "disunionists" and "submissionists," or by having "union" among ourselves, and "submitting" to the voice of the sovereign people of the State assembled in Convention for the express purpose of considering the question or questions connected with our Federal relations. We confess that we are not hopeful.—We do not believe that the dominant and triumphant North, having grasped the power, will recede one inch, will repeal one obstructive law—will forbear one word of abuse—will pause on the threshold of any new aggression. With the election of Lincoln was installed in power the idea which he had proclaimed, the idea of the "irrepressible conflict"—the idea that the country cannot permanently exist together, one half free and the other half slaveholding. This idea carried out, as we most solemnly believe it will be, can lead to but one of two conclusions—either the abject submission of the minority section, or separation. In our humble judgment, certain of the States south of us, probably all of them will decide for separation. Will North Carolina stand aloof—will she join with the abolition North, or with her kindred South? Let us look at the thing as it is. The *Standard* talked strong words a year ago. Will it redeem them now? Let its course answer that question.

But the *Standard* makes a discovery, namely that one of the editors of the *Journal* was born in a foreign country. Now almost *any* fool knew that—the Standard did so long ago, but it never was quite fool enough to think it could make anything out of it, before it bade farewell to its party and its senses at the same time.—The editor alluded to was in the United States when Martin Van Buren was President, has voted the Democratic ticket ever since he was old enough, and cast his first vote for Gen. Cass in 1848, in old Mecklenburg, N. C. He has since edited a Democratic paper without seeking for or getting rich off the public pap, or raising a dismal howl when anybody else got a chance. The Standard says "Watch and Wait;" what does it think of "Live and Let Live," "Turn about is Fair Play?" and so forth.

It can evidently make no earthly difference to the present issue *where* any party to the discussion was born, and to the world at large we suppose it would make no difference if they had never been born at all.—We commend this to the consideration of the Newbern *Progress*, which also honors us with one of its scattering diatribes, conceived in the same good taste and generous spirit which evidently actuates the *Standard*.

But, saith the Standard again:

"*We* have never bolted a Convention and followed other people out, because other people went out. Can you say as much, Mr. Fulton?"

You did neither one thing nor the other.—You went for nobody. You "*sort of squatted*," and kept squatting all through the canvass. But you did support the candidate of "the Bolters," *such a support as it was.*

In another article in the *Standard* of Saturday last, that to which we have been referring, and which honors our humble self with sundry notices, that paper plumes itself upon the fact that during the canvasses of the present year *its* articles were quoted against the Democratic party by the Opposition papers and speakers, while ours were *not*. This is a "bad eminence" which we will not dispute with the *Standard*. If *that* be a distinction, it is one that we do not covet. We do remember this, however, that several of our articles this year had a very flattering circulation through the *Democratic* papers, and *for* the Democratic cause. We are satisfied, if the Standard is.

Finally, for the present, we would again suggest to the Standard the advisability of keeping cool, and forswearing naughty words. This thing of riding the "high horse" is quite exciting, but it don't pay. A paper so mounted is not half so big as it thinks it is.—Beware of the high horse.

MEETING IN LINCOLN.—On the 1st instant a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln County, irrespective of party was held at the Court House in Lincolnton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distracted condition of the country. The meeting, which was a large and respectable one, passed resolutions endorsing the recommendations contained in Gov. Ellis' message, on the subject of Federal Relations, going for our rights *in* the Union, if possible—out of it if necessary. C. C. Henderson, Esq., an old-line Whig, well known as a Director of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R. Company, presided. Party had nothing to do with the meeting.

MEETING IN GASTON.—A similar meeting was held at Dallas, the County seat of Gaston County, on the 1st instant, and resolutions of the same character passed.

Meeting in Warren.

The Warrenton *News* of Friday last says that the largest and most influential meeting that the editor of that paper ever witnessed in Warren county, assembled on Tuesday, the 27th ult., to take into consideration the present state of public affairs. F. A. Thornton, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. W. A. Walsh appointed Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who submitted a majority and minority series of resolutions; the former were advocated by Mr. Jenkins, the latter by Mr. Eaton. The majority resolutions declare that the action of the Northern people in the recent Presidential election has shown their unrelenting hostility to the institutions of the South, and their determination to accomplish their ultimate overthrow.—That this feeling has been gaining strength for years, and that now, in view of all the circumstances of the case, the safety and honor of North Carolina requires such additional guarantees as will give her absolute security in the Union. That, devoted to a constitutional Union, and anxious to do everything consistent with the honor of the State to preserve it, the people of Warren are determined to maintain their rights and all of them, in the Union, if possible, and out of it, if necessary. The resolutions go on to affirm the doctrines of the States Rights Democracy, including the right of a sovereign State to decide in the last resort, of any infractions of its right, and also of the mode and measure of redress. The resolutions further deprecate any attempt of the General Government at coercion, and pledge resistance to such coercion when attempted upon any State. Further, a Convention of the Southern States, as also of the people of this State is recommended, the propositions of the Governor's Message upon the subject of Federal Relations and the arming of the State are endorsed. These resolutions were adopted by a large majority of the meeting.

The minority resolutions, which were *not* adopted, deplore the election of Lincoln, think it unfortunate, but that it ought to be submitted to. They recommend the imposition of prohibitive taxes upon the sale of any goods the growth, product, or manufacture of any States nullifying the Fugitive slave law. And further recommend to our citizens to avoid purchasing or using goods from such States. Go for the organization, arming and disciplining of the militia. Approve of a conference among the slave-holding States, and that the delegates from this State shall be chosen directly by the people themselves.

It will be seen that the resolutions adopted by the meeting fully endorse the recommendations of the Governor.

THE CHARLOTTE BULLETIN—MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF MECKLENBURG.—This neatly printed and spirited daily comes to us *largely* enlarged. It now looks decidedly handsome and spacious.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday contains the proceedings of a meeting held in the town of Charlotte, on the 1st inst., (Saturday.) The meeting was held without distinctions of party, and Gen. John A. Young, from a committee composed of himself, Z. A. Grier, W. T. Still, J. M. Miller, John L. Morehead, E. C. Davidson, Samuel Berryhill, Williamson Wallace, Wm McCombs, W. M. Mathews, and Joseph H. Wilson, reported a preamble and resolutions in favor of prompt action by the Legislature in calling a Convention to take measures to secure the rights of North Carolina *in the Union if possible*;—out of it if necessary. Also further declaring that in the event of the States South of us withdrawing from the Union for the sake of securing their rights, the best interests of North Carolina demand a similar course.

Among those who took part in the meeting, the largest ever held in Charlotte, we find the names of men who have always been uncompromising opponents of the Democratic party. Gen. Young who reported and advocated the resolutions, is well known as a leading Whig and active supporter of Bell and Everett; so of Mr. Morehead; so of Mr. Wilson, and others. We will publish these proceedings in full to-morrow, if we can. We are crowded.

☞ The *Herald* of yesterday rather queries the right of our correspondent "Cape Fear" to the use of that signature. The writer of the communication so signed, was born and raised in Wilmington, and is now, and, we believe, has always been, a citizen of the town. His feeling towards the *Herald*, we know, are personally friendly and respectful.—*Daily Journal of the 4th inst.*

☞ We admire the christian spirit of the *Herald* in copying the articles of the Raleigh *Standard* against the JOURNAL. It saves us the trouble of copying some more of them for the amusement of the public. It is only right and proper that the *Herald* should stick up to its party friends. The *Herald* has placed us under obligations.—*Ib.*

☞ We have beside us some turnips and radishes presented to us by David J. Nixon, Esq., raised by him at his place on Topsail Sound, that can't be beat. We don't know how big they are, but they are *very* big, and from trial we are enabled to say that they are very good to eat, even in their raw state.

EXPEDITIOUS.—Our Raleigh Letter, post-marked Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1860, reached the Postoffice at Wilmington on the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Commoner from Onslow is informed that we have mailed a copy of the weekly JOURNAL to him at Raleigh regularly.

☞ The Schr. George Harriss, owned by Messrs. Harriss & Howell, on yesterday raised a flag with a Palmetto tree and star upon it, and another with a star alone.

From the North Carolinian.

Public Meeting in Robeson County.

Agreeable to notice given, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Robeson county, without respect to party, assembled at the Court House on Monday 26th ult., being the week of county court, to take into consideration the present state of our federal affairs, and to devise some mode of redress.

On motion, A. D. Brown, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. A. Rozier and J. C. Humphrey, Esqrs., were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. T. A. Norment explained the object of the meeting in a speech of much force. He was followed by Col. T. J. Morrisey, R. W. Troy and J. W. Cameron, Esqs. Much enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling were evinced; all parties being pleased with the sentiments expressed, and giving them their hearty approval.

On motion of Col. T. J. Morrisey, the following resolutions were adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That the election of a President and Vice-President upon sectional grounds is no just ground for immediate resistance, and the total overthrow of our present Union.

Resolved, That the resistance of the fugitive slave law by the northern States, is unlawful, unconstitutional; subversive of that unity which binds us together as one great and happy people, and makes every one concerned in such violation of Constitutional rights, a disloyal citizen and a disunionists.

Resolved, That in view of the perils with which we are now surrounded, it is right and proper that the slave holding States should demand some farther and securer guarantees from the Northern States that their rights—their lives and firesides, should be, for the future, protected and unmolested.

Resolved, That we are willing to remain in the Union with the Northern States, *provided* they will execute the fugitive slave law, and for the future let our domestic institutions alone—otherwise, we will resist their invasion and encroachments, and the responsibility will fall upon their shoulders who have invaded our constitutional rights and excited rebellion among the slave population.

Resolved, That we regard the proper course for us to persue, to be the holding of a State Convention, and thus endeavor to act in concert for the perpetuity of our rights, and union of these States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this congressional district.

All of which were unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. D. BROWN, Chairman.

JAS. A. ROZIER, }
J. C. HUMPHREY, } Secretaries.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

House met pursuant to adjournment, (at 10 o'clock instead of 11, as the reporter understood the motion yesterday.) Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

Journal of yesterday was read and amended.

Committee on Corporations was announced, viz: *Messrs. Waugh, Bachelor, Winslow, Folk, and Alfred.*

Mr. Love, of Jackson, presented the petition of S. W. Hill, J. N. Whituer and others, to alter the county line between the counties of Macon and Jackson; referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, from the committee on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes, reported back House Resolution No. 7, in regard to certain entries of Cherokee lands, and recommended its passage.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By *Mr. Jordan*, a bill to lay off and establish the couty of Transylvania, from portions of Henderson and Jackson;—referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

By *Mr. Faust*, a bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of N. C., making Greensboro' the place of meeting for the stockholders of the Bank in future; referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

By *Mr. Mendenhall*, a bill to incorporate the Carrallton Copper Mining Company of Baltimore; referred to the committee on Corporations.

A memorial from Hon. *R. M. Saunders* and others, Judges of the Superior Courts, in favor of the erection of an additional judicial circuit for the State, and for the division of the State into two districts of four circuits each; on motion of *Mr. Hill*, referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on private bills, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Person moved that the bill offered yesterday, extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, be printed;—agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

House bill No. 10, concerning the election of Constables in Cherokee county, was read the second time, when it was amended on the motion of *Mr. McMillan*, by inserting the name of Robeson county; on motion the rules were suspended and the bill was read the third time and passed as amended.

House bill, No. 12, concerning magistrates in Chatham county; read a second and third times and passed.

House bill 29, in favor of Wm Pollock, of Jones county, was read 2d and 3d time and passed.

The resolution in favor of Thomas Diggs, (incorrectly written Dix yesterday,) was read 2d & 3d time and passed.

The following bills were severally read 2d time, and on motion, the rules were suspended and they were read 3d time and passed, viz:

A bill to incorporate Judson Female College, in Henderson county, under the supervision of the Western Baptist Association.

[During the consideration of this bill, *Mr. Bachelor* made some remarks, calling attention to the fact that there is a general law for the incorporation of companies by letters patent, and that when the privileges were granted by special act, a tax must be paid to the State of $25, before the parties could avail of its benefits.]

The bill to incorporate Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., in the county of Buncombe.

The bill concerning taxes in Beaufort county, provides for the appointment of a magistrate to take the list of taxables in Oregon district, and also for the appointment of a board of assessors for the same.

The bill to incorporate the Edinboro' Male and Female Academy in the county of Montgomery.

The bill to incorporate the Duplin Riflemen Volunteer Company at Kenansville.

The bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg.

The bill concerning obstructions in Salmon Creek, in the county of Bertie, was taken up and read the second time, and on motion of *Mr. Henry*, made the special order for Saturday, the 8th inst.

Mr Green, of Franklin, from the committee on enrolled bills, reported as correct the bill for incorporating the Garden Valley Mining Company.

Mr. Guthrie offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Governor to inform the House what arms are in possession of the State, and what disposition has been made of the arms, &c., received from the General Government.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, introduced a bill to amend the 37th chap. of the revised code, so as to divide the State into eight judicial circuits; referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The House took up the resolution of *Mr. Hayes*, concerning bonds given for Cherokee lands, amending an act of the last General Assembly, so as to prevent the agent from collecting the bonds where they were given for lands already covered by entry. Some enquiries and explanation were made, when the resolution was read the second time; on motion, the rules were suspended, and it passed the third reading and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill was introduced by *Mr Mendenhall*, to amend the revised code, chap. 14, sec. 26, on corporations; to committee on corporations.

Mr. Hill moved to take up the resolution of *Mr. Logan*, fixing the time for the meeting and adjournment of the House; not agreed to.

Mr. Gorrell introduced a bill requiring the registration of coroners' bonds; referred to the committee on the judiciary.

By *Mr. Martin*, a resolution granting the Commons Hall for the purpose of holding Union meeting to-night; carried, *nem. con.*

On motion of *Mr. Hoke*, the House adjourned to 11 o'clk A. M., Monday next.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 3d, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clk A. M. Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

The Journal of Saturday was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Riflemen. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Shaw, a bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Messrs Grist and *Whitaker* were appointed a committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

Mr. Bledsoe presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Federal Relations be, and they are hereby requested to report upon the questions referred to them on our federal relations, and upon the bills proposing an appropriation to put the State in a condition of defence, at the earliest moment practicable.

A message was received from the House bearing the enrolled bill to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Co.—The Speaker signed it in the presence of the Senate.

Mr. Pitchford introduced certain resolutions passed by the citizens of Warren county, which were read.

Mr. Pitchford said he was present at this meeting—it was large and enthusiastic; that Warren county was fully sensible of the deplorable condition of the country, but not ready for slight causes to dissever her connection with the Union.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Thomas moved to print.

Mr. Bledsoe said, that if these resolutionts were printed, that of course all resolutions of this character should also be printed.

Mr. Thomas withdrew his motion.

The bill to amend sec. 9, chap. 101, Rev. Code, exempting persons under the age of 21 from working the roads, and to make the man who sends three hands equally liable to work the roads with the non-slaveholder, was put on its 2d reading.

Mr. Bledsoe said that the intention of the bill was to remove all cause of complaint of one class of our citizens against the other, thereby to promote unity among all the citizens of the State.

Mr. Dobson moved to refer it to the committee on the judiciary. Carried.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Chief Engineer of the French Broad Railroad.

On motion of *Mr. Outlaw*, the message with accompanying documents was sent to the House

Mr. Turner introduced a bill to incorporate the Orange Light Infantry Volunteer Company. Referred to the committee on corporations. On motion of *Mr. Shorter*, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock. A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

The journal of Saturday was read and amended.

The committee for the week on enrolled bills was announced as follows:

Messrs. Mebane, Green of Chatham, Person, Pope and Kelly.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By *Mr. Gorrell*, a resolution to rescind the order to print the Governor's message.

Mr. Hill suggested the printing of the message was now probably completed.

Mr. Gorrell said the printing had been delayed until the people of the State had read it from the newspapers, and therefore felt no interest in having it printed. That it had already been in the hands of the printer two weeks, and as it had been anticipated by the newspapers, the expense of printing might be avoided.

Mr. Hill thought nothing would be saved by rescinding the order now, as the work is done and ought to be paid for; he therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed—yeas 50, nays 32.

Mr. Hoke offered a resolution appropriating the room in the Capitol occupied by the Reporter of the Supreme Court to the use of the engrossing clerk.

Mr. Merrimon suggested that the Reporter of the Supreme Court would need the room next week, and amended by substituting the room occupied by the superintendent of the Capitol. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilkerson offered a resolution requiring the public printer to fix up the messages already printed, and that he should print no more, and that those printed should be equally divided among the members after reserving fifty copies for the executive. This resolution gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. Merrimon thought that the printing of the message had been unnecessarily delayed, as had been other things ordered to be printed, especially the joint rules of order.—If the House could not get the rules of order before the end of the session, they need not be printed at all.

Mr. Waters moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Person said, gentlemen were mistaken as to the time the copy had been in the printer's hands; the message from the Senate concurring in the resolution to print was received by the House only on Monday last.

Mr. Wright said he hoped the resolution would not be adopted, as it was desirable to have the message in durable form—that excepting a portion of it in relation to federal affairs, on which a difference of opinion might exist, it contained much valuable information, in which all were interested, and therefore it ought to be put up in durable form and diffused among the people.

Mr. Merrimon explained that it was not so much the delay in printing the message of which he complained as that in regard to the rules of order.

Mr. Yeates looked upon it as a legal contract, and ought to be carried out on the part of the House.

Mr. Fleming stated that he was authorized to say that the public printer had not received the usual courtesy extended to printers, and hence the delay; he therefore insisted on Mr. Waters' motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Henry called for the yeas and nays, and the motion did not prevail—yeas 46, nays 47.

Mr. Martin moved to amend by requiring the public printer to give a portion of the printing to some other office, if he cannot execute the work in due time.

Mr. Merrimon offered an amendment to the amendment, which was accepted, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to superintend the public printing of the State, and to have the same executed with all necessary dispatch.

Mr. Merrimon said he thought the object of having a public printer was to print all matters of importance for the use of the members, and if this object cannot be attained he thought there was no use to elect him. In regard to the message and rules of order, sufficient dispatch had not been made; the House has nothing to do with his excuses for delay; if he cannot do the work he ought to be displaced and some one employed who can.

Mr. Person. "Does the gentleman mean to say that he has had two weeks to do the work?"

Mr. Merrimon said he did not; but surely the committee on joint rules had reported several days ago, yet the House cannot get the rules; he is called to order when he has nothing by which he can know that he was out of order. The work ought to have been done before now.

Mr. Person called for the reading of the resolution on joint rules, but as the Clerk could not readily lay his hands on them, Mr. P. stated that the report of the committee was adopted on Monday last, that is but one week ago.

Mr. Fleming moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Lost—yeas 46, nays 49.

The question was then called on Mr. Martin's amendment as amended by Mr. Merrimon.

Mr. Hoke was opposed to taking the superintendence of the printing from the House and giving it to a committee, and therefore moved to postpone the whole matter indefinitely.

Mr. Fagg said that he came here to represent the interests of his constituents, and had hoped there would be no effort to draw party lines, but if gentlemen on the other side wished to do so, as seemed to be intimated by the progress of this affair, why let it be so, and he called upon the Democrats to rally to their standard.

Mr. Merrimon could see nothing of a party movement, or the drawing of party lines, in the matter. Parties are defunct; these resolutions have nothing in view but the expediting of the public printing; the committee would attend to this; there had been such a committee, he understood, at the last session, and he thought such a one necessary now.

Mr. Fagg could tell from straws which way the wind blows, thought the resolutions were intended to draw party lines—the Democratic party was responsible to the State for the action of the Legislature, and therefore he called "to your tents, O, Israel."

The discussion was further continued, participated in by Messrs. Fagg, Merrimon, Crumpler, Waters and others.

The question to postpone indefinitely was then put and lost—yeas 48, nays 49.

Mr. Person moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting "that a proposition be sent to the Senate to appoint a joint committee of six, three on the part of the House, and three on the part of the Senate, to superintend the public printing."

Mr. Davis called for a division on the question to strike out. It prevailed.—yeas 51, nays 29.

Mr. Martin then moved to substitute his resolution, that the printer should give a portion of the printing to some other office if he cannot perform it, for Mr. Person's amendment.

Mr. Davis moved his former amendment to the amendment of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Person rose to a point of order—that after the division of a question and a vote taken on one part, that no further amendments were in order until the vote was taken on the second division. Decided adversely by the Speaker.

The question was then put on Mr. Davis' amendment, and it was lost; then on Mr. Martin's amendment, and it was lost.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Person's proposition, and it was adopted.

A Message was receive from the Senate transmitting a message from the Governor, on the survey of a railroad from the French Broad River to the Tennessee line.

Also a message from the Senate transmitting the names of Senate branch of committee on enrolled bills for the week.

Mr. Bullock offered a resolution to allow Joseph H. Gooch, former Sheriff of Granville county, to collect arrearages of taxes. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Cheek presented the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Warrenton, Warren county, which were read and referred to the committee on federal relations.

By *Mr. White*, a resolution authorising Jonas Cline to collect arrearages of taxes.

By *Mr. Padgett*, a resolution for the election of justices of the peace by the people. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

By *Mr. Bullock*, a memorial from J. A. Tanwater, of Clarksville, Va., praying compensation for attending courts in this State, as witness in the case of the State against Obadiah Christmas. Referred to the committee on claims.

By *Mr. Hayes*, a memorial from those concerned praying for the establishing a new county out of a part of Cherokee. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

BILLS OF THEIR FIRST READING.

By *Mr. Cowles*, a bill concerning the public printing.—Referred to the committee on the library, and ordered to be printed.

By *Mr. Cheek*, a bill to prevent free negroes from hiring or having control of slaves. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Wright, authorizing the sureties of Jno. S. Willis, late Sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrearages of taxes. Referred to committee on private bills.

By Mr. Padgett, a bill to amend the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution. Referred to the committee on constitutional reform.

By Mr. Kelly, a bill to place on equal footing the creditors of deceased insolvent debtors. Referred to committee on the judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution fixing the time of meeting of the House at 10 o'clock, was taken up and adopted.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bill, No. 13, to abolish the office of State Geologist, passed over informally.

House bill, No. 15, concerning banks in this State, not acted on in consequence of having been superseded by Senate bill passed last week.

House bill, No. 23, exempting watches and time pieces of employees on railroads from taxation, on motion of Mr. Taylor, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the House adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Dec. 4th.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Lane, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported back the following bills:

A bill to authorize A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven, to collect arrearages of taxes, with recommendation that it pass.

A bill to prevent the cutting of timber in certain portions of Iredell, recommending its passage.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the report of Q. Busbee, Attorney for the State, in regard to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, and suggesting the appointment of an Attorney resident in Raleigh, to be consulted by the officers of the State in the absence of the Attorney General.

Mr. Barringer asked the withdrawal of the bill introduced by him in regard to the punishment for trafficing with slaves from the committee on propositions and grievances, and its reference to the committee on the judiciary.

The Chair announced the following committee on agriculture: Messrs. Dockery, Lane, Shaw, Speight, Watson, Dowd and Grist.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a memorial from John H. Haughton and others, recommending the favorable consideration of the same.

Mr. Pitchford moved that this memorial be referred to the committee on claims.

A message was received from the House, proposing to appoint a joint committee of three, on the part of each house, to superintend the State printing.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Ramsay called for the yeas and nays.

The message was laid on the table—yeas 24, nays 18.

A message was received from the House, proposing to assign to the engrossing clerk the room at present occupied by the reporter of the Supreme Court. Concurred in.

Mr. Ramsay introduced a resolution, calling on the Treasurer of the State for information.

Mr. Avery moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Ramsay called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas 26, nays 15.

Mr. Faison introduced a series of resolutions passed by the citizens of Sampson county.

Mr. Faison said that these resolutions were passed by a meeting of his constituents, irrespective of party, and were entitled to the consideration of the Senate. He moved their reference to the committee on federal relations. Carried.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill for the appointment of an additional inspector of flour and provisions. Read first time.

Mr. Hall moved a suspension of the rules, to put the bill on its second reading, stating that the large and increasing business required another inspector, and read a memorial from the citizens of Wilmington, praying the appointment of the same. The rules were suspended, and the bill passed its second and third reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

At Mr. Lanier's request, the communication of the Governor, with reference to the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, was read.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the message, with accompanying documents, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the following resolutions and bills, passed by the House, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for its concurrence, which were read the first time:

A resolution concerning the election of constables in Cherokee.

A bill to incorporate the Duplin Riflemen.

A bill in regard to justices of the peace in Chatham county. Referred to judiciary committee.

A bill to provide for taking the list of taxables in Oregon district, Beaufort county.

A resolution in favor of Thomas Diggs, of Anson county. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

A bill to incorporate Jackson Female College, in Henderson county, under the direction of the Western Baptist Convention. Referred to the committee on education.

A bill to incorporate Edinboro' Male and Female Academy, in Montgomery county. Referred to committee on education.

A bill in favor of the sureties of Wm. Pollock, late Sheriff of Jones county. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

A bill to repeal an act passed at the session of 1858–9, in regard to constables in Cherokee and Rowan counties. Referred to judiciary committee.

A bill to incorporate Swannanoa Lodge, I. O. O. F. at Asheville.

Mr. Lane, a bill in regard to the hiring of slaves. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Slaughter, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in certain portions of Hertford county. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Hall, a bill to amend certain sections of the Revised Code, in regard to pilots. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Avery, all bills of incorporation, not referred, were [illegible] to the committee on corporations.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday, 11 o'clock.

For the Journal.

Pursuant to public notice, calling upon the citizens of Columbus county to meet in Convention at Whiteville, on Dec. 1st, 1860, a meeting was held at the Court House on the above named day, and organized by nominating R. Wooten, Esq., Chairman, and appointing Messrs. W. H. Toon and P. L. Peacock, Secretaries.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Puckett, a committee of fourteen was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, and consisting of the following gentlemen—viz:

Messrs. A T Butner, Samuel Bright, H J Smith, J W Rouse, Samuel Chinnis, Benj Harralson, R Haynes, David Gore, C C Gore, Jefferson Pierce, D F Reaves, A T Powell, J M M Gore, Uz Wood.

Mr. F. George being called upon to express his sentiments in regard to the present crisis, responded in an able speech, presenting a list of the grievances of the south, and that the reins of government would soon pass into the hands of a Black Republican President, bound to exert all his powers to attack our rights as equals under the Constitution. These points were all sustained by citing the acts of a number of northern and western State Legislatures violating the Constitution, asserting the social and political equality of the negro, and pledges to legislate adversely to our interests, whenever the opportunity should occur.

Jno. W. Ellis, Esq., next addressed the meeting earnestly and to the same effect—all in admirable tone and spirit, and vindicating the rights of the South, but was prevented from concluding his remarks by the return of the committee on resolutions, to whom he gave way, and who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, the election of a sectional President, pledged by his platform and all his party associations, to assail our rights as equal and sovereign States in the Union, makes it incumbent on all good citizens to express their sense of such injustice, and their opposition to such unconstitutional usurpation by one portion of the Confederacy over the other: Therefore we, citizens of Columbus county, in convention assembled, to meet this emergency, have hereby

1st, *Resolved*, That each one of the States in this Union, whether North or South, is a sovereign State, and possessed of equal rights under the Constitution.

2d. *Resolved*, That whenever the legislation in Congress becomes subversive of the rights of any one, or of any of the States, it is within the power of every State so injured, to avail itself of any mode or degree of redress which, in its sovereign capacity, it may deem fit to meet the emergency, even to declaring the compact broken, and the Union dissolved, so far as respects its action in the same.

3d, *Resolved*, That, in the event of a dismemberment of the present Union, the powers delegated to the Federal Government for the common benefit, but never for the injury of any one of the States, revert to the State which had granted them, and are resumed by the people thereof as if they had never been granted.

4th, *Resolved*, That the rights of any State are properly determined, not by a majority adverse to their interests in Congress, but by the sovereign people of such State in Convention assembled, to decide concerning the same.

5th, *Resolved*, That in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, the Northern and non-slaveholding States of this Confederacy have made an exhibition not only of their power, but of their disposition, to subvert our institutions, disregard our constitutional rights, and assail us, as soon as may be, in the enjoyment of a species of property which they deny, but which their forefathers agreed to respect, and to defend to us by some of the plainest and most express provisions of the Constitution.

6th, *Resolved*, That in view of the *irrepressible conflict* thus forced upon us, we determine first, upon the mildest form of redress—viz: To consume no articles of Northern manufacture, or imported there, which may hereafter be purchased from them, but as much as we may and can, to encourage the production of such articles at home, or their importation from abroad at Southern ports. And, if in the prosecution of this mode of redress, goods imported or manufactured in any of those States which have violated the Constitution and nullified the *fugitive slave* law, were taxed in the way of retaliation by our Legislature, such a measure would have our unqualified approbation.

7th, *Resolved*, That we view the resolution above as one of the means of meeting the coming "*conflict*," and further to prepare for it, we agree to the necessity of holding a State Convention, at such time and place as may be deemed most convenient, to consult with our sister counties what course of action it will be necessary to adopt in view of our present Federal relations; and further, to advise with the other slaveholding States as to what measures they will adopt to protect themselves against Abolition aggressions.

8th, *Resolved*, That we approve of every word and sentiment in the message of Gov. Ellis on federal relations.

9th, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be forwarded to our members in the General Assembly, and acted upon by them as the expression of our opinions in regard to the questions now agitating the public mind.

10th, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of this Congressional district, and other papers throughout the State requested to copy the same, together with the New York Day Book and the Charleston Courier.

These resolutions were separately submitted to vote, and each unanimously adopted.

Resolution 6th, recommending a suspension of our commercial intercourse with the North, and patronage of our domestic manufactures and southern importations, drew out sundry expressions of opinion, all in accordance with its design; after which it was enthusiastically passed.

J. W. Ellis thereupon closed his remarks, which were received with repeated cheers, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Puckett, who spoke in the same spirit as those preceding him had done.

Messrs. S. R. Chinnis and P. L. Peacock, then briefly, but pointedly expressed their views upon the impending crisis, and thereupon, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sellars, the meeting adjourned.

R. WOOTEN, Chairman.

WM. H. TOON, }
P. L. PEACOCK, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Meeting in Pitt County.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., a meeting, which, as far as numbers, wealth and respectability can represent the sentiments of any community, certainly represented that of Pitt county, assembled in the Court House in Greenville, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political aspect of affairs, and deciding on the course which the citizens of this county intend to pursue.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. L. P. Beardsley to the Chair, and appointing Drs. W. A. Bernard and Charles J. O'Hagan as Secretaries. The President opened the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks, in which he reviewed the political history of the past ten years—the rise and growth of Abolition sentiments in the North, which have resulted in the election of a President on a platform of principles directly hostile to the dearest rights of the South.

If the principles of this sectional party are carried out, and we have every reason to believe they will be, the result must inevitably be the ruin and degradation of the South. He advised calmness and moderation, but hoped to see nothing done unworthy of a great and free people.

Gen. Singletary arose and said that this meeting was one in every way worthy of Pitt county. It not only represented the bone and sinew, but the intelligence, wealth and patriotism of the whole county. He saw before him men who had been heretofore divided, now meet together for a common purpose, and he was glad of it. They had common rights and common interests to preserve and defend, and he expected them to pursue a course worthy of the momentous issue before them—But this was no time for speech making, it was a time for action, and he wished them to be up and doing.

He asked leave to read some resolutions, which he thought embodied the sentiments of the county. Mr. Singletary here read a series of resolutions, which, on motion of Willis Nobles, Esq., were referred to a committee of seven, to consider and report upon. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chairman, viz: G. B. Singletary, J. J. Cherry, Willie Brown, Peyton A. Atkinson, Dr. W. J. Blow, W. W. Haddock, and Henry Harrington, who immediately retired to consult.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Dr. Barham, of Wilson, in a speech of marked ability, which was received with the greatest applause. The committee having returned, submitted the following resolutions, which were passed by an overwhelming majority:

Resolved, 1. That it becomes the duty of the Legislature, now in session, to take such steps as will place the State of North Carolina by the side of her sister States of the South, and for that purpose a Convention of the people ought to be called at the earliest practicable period.

2. That the present defenceless condition of the State calls for immediate action. A thorough re organization of the militia and volunteer systems should be effected, and liberal appropriations for that purpose should be promptly made.

3. That meanwhile, in view of the present dangerous condition of affairs, it devolves upon the citizens, in their private capacity, to do what may be in their power in furtherance of the foregoing objects, by forming military companies, by voluntary contributions for their support, and in such other ways as may be practical and most effectual.

4. That the people of the South have submitted to the aggressions of the Northern States as long as honor and a just regard for the preservation of their rights will permit; and we do therefore solemnly declare, appealing to High Heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, that the political bonds which connect the Northern and Southern States of this Confederacy ought to be dissolved.

Before the adoption of the resolutions, a call was made on General G. B. Singletary, who thereupon addressed the meeting in a speech of great power. He spoke upwards of an hour, and the attention with which he was heard, left no doubt of the impressions produced on the minds of his hearers.

On motion, it was ordered that a report of the meeting, and the resolutions adopted, be sent to our members in the Legislature, and that the proceedings be published in the Raleigh *Register*, *Democratic Press*, Wilmington *Journal*, and *North Carolina Times*.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet on Saturday, Dec. 8.

L. P. BEARDSLEY, Pres't.

W. A. BERNARD, }
C. J. O'HAGAN, } Secretaries.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30th, 1860.

Governor Letcher has issued his proclamation, declaring that nine names on the Bell electoral ticket, and six on the Breckinridge ticket have been chosen Presidential electors for that State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3d, 1860.

There is probably a quorum of both houses present. An air of profound gravity pervades every circle. The Southern men hold private caucuses to plan their programme for action. The Message goes in at noon to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d, 1860.

SENATE.—Nothing was done to-day except the appointment of Committees to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready for business. The Senate then adjourned before 1 o'clock.

Nearly all the Senators were in their seats, and good feeling prevailed.

HOUSE.—The House announced itself ready for business, and appointed a committee to join the Senate committee, to wait on the President.

The selecting of seats occupied an hour, which was marked by good feeling and hilarity. The House adjourned at quarter past one o'clock.

Two hundred members, including all the members from South Carolina, except Mr. Porcher Miles, were in their seats.

The galleries were crowded.

The Message will be sent in at noon to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1860.

The President's message is pronounced by the border slave States, and conservatives generally, a masterpiece of statesmanship; but it is denounced by extremists.

There is scarcely a ray of hope entertained of continued Union by any one.

In the Senate yesterday, the message was read but not referred.

In the House, the secession portion of the message was referred to a committee of one from each State, and the entire message to a committee of the whole.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday*]

Cotton declining. Sales of 700 bales; Middling Uplands 10 cents. Flour declined 5 cents. Wheat dull. Corn declining. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34 a 35½c. Rosin dull at $1 20. Rice dull at 3¼ a 4c.

[FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF TUESDAY.]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SECESSION.

The President in relation to secession recommends: What in the meantime is the responsibility and true position of the Executive. He is bound by solemn oath, before God and the country, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from this obligation he cannot be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty in whole or in part has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control. Such at the present moment is the case throughout the State of S. Carolina, so far as the laws of the U. States to secure the administration of justice by means of the Federal judiciary are concerned.

All the federal officers within its limits through whose agency alone these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned.

We no longer have a district judge or a district attorney in South Carolina; in fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice among the people, has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it.

The only acts of Congress on the statute book, bearing upon this subject, are those of the twenty-eighth February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807; these authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal, with his *posse comitatus*, is unable to execute civil or criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first, by proclamation, commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshall to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

In regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, he says, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by consent of the Legislature of the State, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority to exercise exclusive legislation has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress.

It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force, but it in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants, apart from the execution of the laws so far as may be practicable. The Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion; he possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that State.

This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three sovereign States.—It bears no resemblance of a foreign *de facto* government, involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation.

It is therefore my duty to submit to Congress the whole question, in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may soon arise, when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question: Whether you possess the power by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty, were I not to express an opinion upon such an important subject.

The question fairly stated is, Has the constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and make war against a State.

After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of these powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the convention which framed the Constitution. It appears from the proceedings of that body, that on the 31st of May, 1787, the clause authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against a delinquent State, came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed, "the use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented. Soon afterwards, on the eighth June, 1787, when incidently adverting to the subject, he said any government for the United States formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the unconstitutional proceedings of the States would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress. Evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old confederation. Without descending to particulars—it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war would result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a Province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties, depending upon their own volition, and require from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the Confederacy.—But if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peaceable reconstruction; besides, in the fraternal conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime who can foretell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence.

But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past and the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth.

In every foreign region of the globe, the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely, when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catastrophe, the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of leaden despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government. It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted.

We should reflect that under this free government there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like everything human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point, but if, in the midst of the existing excitement, the Union shall perish, the evil may then be irreparable.

Congress can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has for itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth Article, providing for its own amendment. Under this Article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and have consequently become parts of the Constitution.

To this process the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of petition; to this we are also indebted for the bill of rights which secures the people against any abuse of power by the federal government.

Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State Rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process, after the election of President Jefferson, by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had seriously threatened the existence of the government during the pendency of that election. The article, for its own amendment, was intended to secure the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the government of the States and that of the United States.

This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I shall merely call attention to a few sentiments: Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report in 1798 to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislature against the strictures of several other State Legislations; these were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the Alien and Sedition Acts, as palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution.

In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies he referred to none other to which the States were authorized to resort on such occasions. He concluded by saying that the Legislatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts; or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wish that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object. This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an explanatory amendment of the Constitution on the subject of slavery.

This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction on three special points; first, an express recognition of the rights of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist; second, the duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe; third, a like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and delivered up to him; and of the validity of the fugitive slave law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws, impairing or defeating this right, are violations of the constitution, and are, consequently, null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and what more ought to be required. The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions, and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself, would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

The President enumerates the evils resulting from civil war, but is convinced that that period has not yet arrived. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of its powers. The late Presidential Election is not of sufficient cause for resistance, and repudiates the right of secession as inconsistent with the character of the Federal Constitution.

He quotes Jackson's message to sustain his position. The Constitution has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it has, in strong and prohibitory language, expressly declared that no State shall enter into any treaty of alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill, of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Moreover, without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.—The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation, to overcome a united opposition in a single State, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude.

Congress alone has the power to decide whether the present laws can or cannot be amended, so as to carry out more effectually the objects of the Constitution. The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the customs. The revenue still continues to be collected as heretofore at the custom house in Charleston, and should the Collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The abuse of South Carolina by the editor of the Wilmington Herald, and other opponents of immediate secession, is not calculated to make friends to themselves, or to the cause they have unfortunately espoused. South Carolina needs no defence from our hands. The sympathies of the entire South, and the history of the whole country for thirty years past, prove her right in the position she has taken, and speak with "trumpet tongue" in her praise; but, as citizens of North Carolina, we do protest against these persistent efforts to disparage our State, and the constant holding her up to the scorn of the world. What, South Carolina for a long time treating us with "arrogance and contempt," and not one of her sons, until now, and that to accomplish a political end, has been ready and willing to wield even a pen in defending her from this insult! No, sirs, the scribbling of anonymous correspondents, the ebullition of a few excited individuals, are not considered the voice of the State, and they are treated with that silent contempt which they so eminently deserve, and as silently will these efforts to create prejudice, be received by the citizens of South Carolina.

The cause of the Carolinas is the cause of the South, and we say to our Southern sister that the heart of every true North Carolinian is with you in the great battle for independence, and they will, with Divine assistance, "save the State from the infamy" of submission to wrong, come from what quarter it may.

CAPE FEAR.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting in Duplin.

Pursuant to public notice given in the newspapers, and in various parts of the county, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Duplin, irrespective of party, assembled at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 1st day of December, 1860, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of our Federal Relations.

After the organization of the meeting, by calling James Dickson, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. J. Q. McGowen and Gibson S. Carr Secretaries, prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry R. Kornegay.

On motion, two gentlemen from each precinct in the county were appointed by the representatives of the precinct on the Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. Whereupon, Messrs. William E. Hill, A. G. Mosely, Dr. B F. Cobb, Joel Loftin, Rev. H. R. Kornegay, Daniel Herring, Sherwood Grady, James W. Davis, Zach. Smith, Jr., John R. Miller, Gibson Sloan, Edward Southerland, R. Lanier, Sr., John Carr, D. T. Carr, Wm R. Ward, B. J. Carr, J. B. B. Monk, George W. Lamb, Joshua R. Ezzell, George W. Middleton, Owen R. Kenan, and Joseph T. Rhodes were appointed on the Committee, who retired to prepare the resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. William J. Houston was called for, and responded in an eloquent and able speech of about an hour's length, being frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. After Mr. Houston concluded, Messrs. J D. Sanford and William A. Allen were called for, and entertained the meeting in a few patriotic and highly commendable remarks. The Committee then appeared, and through their chairman, Major Joseph T. Rhodes, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were urged for adoption by the meeting in a speech from the chairman of the committee, strong in feeling and Southern in principle.

Whereas, The election of a purely sectional President and Vice President of the United States, by the people of the Northern portion of this confederacy, upon a purely sectional platform, will put the Federal Government under the control of men who avow the doctrine of the equality of the white and black races, which doctrine if put into practice, must result in the destruction of our political, social and industrial condition; to avoid which several of the Southern States are preparing to, and in our opinion will, withdraw from the Union.

Be it therefore

Resolved, That we do most heartily recommend the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and to this end we hereby request our Senator, and members of the House of Commons in the General Assembly, to use their best efforts to procure the call of the Convention of the people of North Carolina, with the view of taking such steps as may be necessary therefor.

Be it further

Resolved, That we do hereby request our Representatives in the State Legislature, to urge the passage of a law, to arm with the most approved weapons of modern warfare, ten thousand men or more, and have them drilled at the expense of the State, to be subject to the call of the Governor at any time within the next five years, unless tranquility shall sooner be restored; and also to urge the necessity of organizing the militia of the State.

On motion, copies of the above resolutions were ordered to be sent to our Representatives in the Legislature, and to different papers in the State, with a request for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES DICKSON, Chairman.

J. Q. McGOWEN, } Secretaries.
GIBSON S. CARR. }

From the Daily evening Traveller, Boston, November 18, 1859.

For years, aye, from time immemorial, have housekeepers wanted a preparation which should possess the power of reuniting the fragments of crockery, glassware, furniture, &c., which will accumulate in every household. This desideratum has at last been filled by Mr. H. C. Spalding, of No. 30 Platt street, New York, who has introduced to the public his *prepared Glue*, which is destined to become as much of a requisite in every family as the lucifer match or metallic pin. This glue is engrossed in a chemical solution, the manufacture of which is of course a secret with the proprietor. Its adhesive qualities are truly astonishing, joining together, as it will, heavy pieces of wood, as well as the most delicate pieces of China or glass.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for Dec. 1861 is now ready for delivery gratis at H. McLin's, who is happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comprising much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we can get any where. Its anecdotes alone are worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medical almanacs are trash, but this is solid metal. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

A Word of Warning.

There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon a community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. *Fifteen years ago* Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and grey and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. *The original preparation is a scientific combination*, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair wash, while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the *original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative*, which is reliable.

Troy Whig.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Nov. 23. 68—1m-d&w.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.

May 14, 1860. 213 & 37-eow 1y

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 30th inst., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. R. A. CHAMBERS, of Alabama, to Miss MARGARETT A. OUTLAW, daughter of George Outlaw, Esq., of Duplin, N. C.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by D. D. Allen, Esq., Mr. GEORGE M. SUMMERILL, of Halifax, to Miss HATTY CLAY ROBESON, daughter of William B. Robeson, of Brunswick county, N. C.

At the residence of the bride's father, at Swan's Point, Onslow county, on the 29th ult., by L. Moore, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL FISHER, of Carterett county, to Miss MARY W. LEWIS.

☞ Beaufort Journal please copy.

DIED.

Near Washington, N. C., on the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN GRIST, wife of Allen Grist, Esq., aged 60 years.

At Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, on the 28th Nov., WILLIAM B. FIDBURY, aged 70 years and 14 days.

Quincey, Florida, papers please copy.

In this place, Sunday, 2nd inst., JOANNA MORRIS, beloved child of A. J. and L. J. Galloway, aged 3 years and 9 months.

"Thou shalt have none other Gods but me."

In Columbus county, N. C., on the 30th ult., Mr. JAMES M. JONES, aged 57 years.

Herald and Fayetteville and Raleigh papers please copy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., }
Dec. 5th, 1860. }

THE REGULAR MEETING of the New Hanover Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in this place, on Tuesday the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Election of officers for the ensuing year, and other important business to be transacted.

W. RESTON, Sec'y.

Dec. 5. 15-1t—77-6t

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb..	30 @	32
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs....	5 50 @	7 00
Bricks, ℔ M...	6 00 @	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand...	1 00 @	1 65
New........	1 95 @	2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.		
Tallow........	16 @	18
Adamantine...	20 @	24
Sperm.......	.35 @	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		
Java.......	17 @	20
Laguayra.....	14 @	15
Rio.........	15½ @	16½
St. Domingo...	14 @	15
Cotton, ℔ lb.		
ord. to mid'g..	0 @	00
strict mid'g...	00 @	00
good mid'g...	00 @	00
Cotton Bagging, ℔ yard........	13½ @	14
Rope, ℔ lb...	7½ @	7½
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel....	85 @	90
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℔ lb. .	19½ @	20
Eggs, ℔ doz...	.22 @	25
Feathers, ℔ lb.	50 @	55
Fish, ℔ bbl.,		
Mullets....	5 25 @	7 00
Mac'rel.No.1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	6 50 @	8 50
Herrings, East	3 00 @	3 50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.....	4 00 @	6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,		
Family......	7 75 @	8 00
Superfine...	7 50 @	7 75
Fine.......	7 25 @	7 50
Cross.......	7 00 @	7 25
Glue, ℔ lb......	12 @	20
Gunny Bags.....	10 @	18
Guano, Peruvian,		
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.......		3¼
1 ton and upwards, per ton,		60 00
Super. Lime...	@	50 00
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl..		1 25
Per ton,.....	9 00 @	10 00
Grain, ℔ bushel,		
Corn.......	50 @	55
Oats.........	42 @	45
Pease, Cow..	80 @	85
Do. B. Eye..	0 95 @	1 00
Wheat, red..	0 00 @	0 00
do. white..	0 00 @	0 00
Rice, rough..	00 @	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.......	4½ @	4½
Hides, ℔ lb.,		
Green,......	5½ @	6
Dry..........	7½ @	9
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern.....	1 05 @	1 10
N. River.....	85 @	90
Iron, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4½ @	00
American,ref..	3½ @	00
do. sheer..	0 @	00
do.hoop,ton	75 00 @	77 50
Swede.......	5½ @	00
Lime, ℔ bbl..	75 @	80
do. fm store .	90 @	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)		
Fl'r Boards.	00 00 @	12 50
Wide do....	0 00 @	9 00
Scantling...	0 00 @	7 50
(Steam Sawed.)		
Floor Boards,		
rough......	15 00 @	16 00
planed.....	18 00 @	19 00
clear......	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling....	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff,		
rough edge.	14 00 @	15 00
re-sawed...	16 00 @	17 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon.		
Cuba, Hhds	24 @	27
do. Bbls.	30 @	32
N. Orleans.	50 @	55
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.		
Whiskey,......	28 @	35
N. E. Rum,....	35 @	40
Gin, ...	37 @	45
Brandy,.......	40 @	50
do. Apple,	.65 @	90
do. Peach,	1 00 @	1 50
Naval Stores,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,		
*Virgin.....	0 00 @	1 40
Yellow dip..	0 00 @	1 75
Hard,.......	0 00 @	0 90
Tar, ℔ bbl.,..	0 00 @	1 50
do. in order,	0 00 @	2 10
Pitch do..,	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	2 00 @	2 75
do. No. 1,	1 25 @	1 50
do. No. 2,	0 85 @	0 90
do. No. 3,	80 @	85
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon...	30 @	32
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26 @	30
Nails, ℔ lb.,		
Cut, ...	3½ @	4
Wrought,......	10 @	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon,		
Sperm,.....	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed,raw,	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled,	1 15 @	1 25
Pea Nuts, bushl	05 @	1 25
Potatoes,		
Sweet, ℔ bush.	50 @	65
Irish, do...	00 @	1 00
do. ℔ bbl...	1 75 @	2 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.,		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams,......	15 @	15½
Middlings,...	00 @	13½
Shoulders,..	12 @	12½
Hog round,..	13 @	13½
Western Bacon,		
Middlings,...	12½ @	13
Shoulders,..	10½ @	11
N. C. Lard,...	13 @	13½
West'n do.....	12½ @	13
Butter,.......	20 @	27
Cheese,.......	12 @	12½
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.,		
City Mess,..	22 50 @	23 00
Clear do...	00 00 @	00 00
Butt,......	17 00 @	18 00
Beef, Mess,.	11 50 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market,..	19 00 @	20 00
Poultry,		
Chickens, live,	15 @	30
do. dead,..	00 @	00
Turkeys, live,.	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00 @	00
Sheep, ℔ head,		
Lambs,.....	1 50 @	2 25
Mutton,.....	1 50 @	2 25
Salt,		
Alum, ℔ bush..	00 @	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	1 00 @	0 00
do. fm store	1 10 @	1 20
fine.........	1 50 @	1 75
Sugar, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico,...	8 @	9
New Orleans,.	8 @	9
Muscovado,...	7 @	9
Loaf & crush'd,	10½ @	12
C. Yellow.....	9½ @	10
Granulated,...	11 @	11½
Soap, ℔ lb.......	4½ @	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.,		
Contract,...	5 00 @	5 50
Common,...	0 00 @	3 00
Staves, ℔ M.,		
W. O. Bbl...	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd...	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g,.	14 00 @	16 00
Timber, ℔ M.,		
Shipping,...	0 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime,.	9 00 @	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	.5 00 @	6 00
Tallow, ℔ lb...	10 @	00
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,		
Common,.....	14 @	20
Medium,.....	25 @	30
Fine,.......	45 @	50
Wool, ℔ lb.....	17 @	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,.....	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin.............. do........	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine...... do.......	00	00 @ 50
Flour.............. do........	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	00 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	6 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl......	00	00 @ 35
Rosin .... "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	6 @ 0
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	0 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,..	0 00@4 00	5 00 @ 6 60
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl......	00	00 @ 55
Rosin.............. "	00	50 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine.... "	00	00 @ 80
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 0¼ @ 9-16
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M........	6 00@8 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5TH, 1860.

TURPENTINE.—This article continued to rule at last week's quotations up to Monday, when there was considerable dullness in the market, and buyers refused to operate unless at lower rates, which was finally acceded to, and sales were made at $1 75 for yellow dip, $1 40 for virgin, and 90 cents for new hard, per 280 lbs.—being a decline of 20 a 25 cents on soft, and 15 cents on hard. The market closes inactive even at these low figures, and if a better demand does not spring up prices must go lower. The receipts and sales for the week just ended reach 3,331 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	New Hard.
Wednesday..	365	$2 00	$1 60	$1 05
Thursday,....	100	2 00	1 60	1 05
Friday,......	910	2 00	1 60	1 05
Saturday,.....	465	2 00	1 60	1 05
Monday,......	275	1 75	1 40	
Tuesday,.....	800	1 75	1 40	90
Wednesday...	405	1 75	1 40	90

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The unfavorable news from abroad, together with the unsettled state of affairs in our home markets, has materially affected the price of this article, and quotations are 2 cents lower—the last sales being at 30 cents for straight and 32 cents for N. Y. bbls. At the time of closing our report this morning, the market is inactive, and prices have a decided downward tendency. Sales for the week of 910 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday, 120 bbls. at 32 cents per gallon for straight.
Friday,..... 60 " " 32 " " " "
Do....... 100 " " 34 " " " " N. Y. bbls.
Monday.. 250 " " 32 " " " "
Do....... 250 " " 30 " " " " straight.
Tuesday.... 140 " " 30 " " " "

ROSIN.—The market continues to rule dull for all grades, and with the exception of one small lot of Common we have no sales to report. There is no demand, and it is impossible to sell even at very low prices. We are unable to give a correct quotation of the market, and figures in table must be looked upon as merely nominal. On Saturday last a lot of 168 bbls. Common sold at 80 cents for tale bbl. No other sales have taken place, and the market closes inactive.

TAR.—Has ruled decidedly dull for the week, and shows a decline of fully 50 cents. The sales are as follows: 90 bbls. at $2; 80 do. at $1 80; 682 do. at $1 75; and 428 do. at $1 60; and 50 do. at $1 50 per bbl.—closing at lowest price.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Beeves continue to be brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small stock in butchers hands; there is, however, but little demand except for prime quality, which sells at 7 a 7½ cents per lb.—SHEEP have been in limited request for a week or two past, and we have no sales to report.

BARRELS.—The market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels rules about the same as reported for some weeks past. The stock in first hands is very heavy, the market being overstocked, and sales cannot be made at hardly any figure. There is no demand, and the sales have been confined to a few small lots (as wanted) of New York make, at $1.90 to 1.95 each for second hand and new.

COFFEE.—No receipts worthy of note for some time past, and all descriptions are in rather small stock; there is, however, only a light demand, and we refer to our table for store quotations, as in quantity and quality.

COTTON.—The market for this article, as noted in our last, has been entirely neglected, only one small lot having changed hands. Buyers are unwilling to purchase unless at a material concession in price on the part of holders, which they will not accede to. On Wednesday last a small lot (34 bales) sold at 8½ to 9½ cents for low to strict middling, but nothing has since been reported.

CORN MEAL.—Is in light stock, and sells in the small way at 90 cents per bushel.

FISH.—Mullets are in fair stock, and demand light. No sales to report except in the retail way from store.

FLOUR.—In the market for State brands there is nothing new to report. The stock in dealers hands is small, but in the absence of the usual demand the market rules quiet.—The sales have been in the small way to consumers, and consequently we can hardly give a correct wholesale price.—We quote nominally at $7 50 a 7 75 per bbl. for superfine.

GUANO.—Sells from store at the following quotations: No. 1 Peruvian $60; Reese's Manipulated $52; American $40; and Sombrero $35 per ton of 2,000 lbs. We quote Superphosphate of Lime at $50, and Land Plaster at $10 per ton.

GRAIN.—In this market we have nothing of consequence to report. CORN is in fair stock, and there is little or no demand from dealers; we have, however, no arrivals to report for the week. The two cargoes (3,500 bushels) from Pasquotank county, reported in our last review, and left unsold on market, changed hands at 55c. per bushel for prime white, ninety days;—this price could hardly be obtained for another cargo.——OATS. There is a fair stock in the hands of dealers, and nothing doing except in the retail way. No receipts.——RICE.—The market is moderately supplied with clean, and we notice only a meagre demand for retailing purposes; selling from first hands at 4½ cents in tierces, and 4½ cents per lb. in barrels.——PEAS—None of consequence coming in, and scarcely any on market. For Cow there is a fair demand from dealers, and parcels would find ready sale on receipt.

HAY.—No receipts or sales;—the market is moderately supplied with former arrivals and rules dull.

LIME.—None received for two or three weeks past, and the stock in dealers hands is becoming reduced. There is a moderate demand, and we quote sales from store at 90 cts. a $1 per cask for common lump, as in quantity.

MOLASSES.—There is a moderate stock of Cuba, and we quote only small sales from first hands at 24 to 27 cents per gallon.

POTATOES.—The market is well supplied with both Irish and Sweet, and rules quiet. Small sales at $2 a 2 25 per bbl. for the latter from store, and 50 to 65 cents per bushel for the former.

PEA NUTS.—The demand from buyers has become somewhat checked, and in consequence the market has ruled rather dull; we have, however, no change to report in prices. We quote sales from carts and wagons during the week at $1 05, $1 10, $1 15, $1 20, $1 25, $1 30 a $1 32 per bushel—the latter prices being paid for an *extra* article.

PROVISIONS.—In the market for N. C. cured BACON we have no change to note. There is none coming in, and the market is entirely bare, consequently no sales have taken place. There is a fair demand for retailing purposes, and for a prime article our quotations could be had. Little or no Western cured has arrived for a few weeks, and the stock has become very much reduced, and the market exhibits more firmness; only small sales have taken place from store, however, at former prices. See table.——LARD—Both N. C. and Western make is in light stock, and we notice a moderate demand. We quote the former at 13 a 13½ cents, and the latter at 12 a 12½ cents per lb.——PORK—The stock of Northern is unusually light, and, with a moderate demand, the market rules firm at quotations in table. Fresh continues to be brought to market pretty freely, and meets with ready sales from carts at 8 a 9½ cents per lb., as in quality.

SALT—There is a fair stock of Liverpool ground on market, and at present but little demand; no receipts. The balance of the cargo (1300 sacks) reported in our last as received from Liverpool, has been selling at 95 cents a $1 per sack, as in quantity.

SHINGLES—Have been in fair enquiry for shipment for two or three weeks past, and sell readily on arrival. Only small parcels have been brought to market since our last, and sold at $3 for Common, and $5 to $5 50 per M. for Contract.

TIMBER—The market for the past two or three weeks has ruled exceedingly dull, and it is impossible to sell at present. There is no demand for mill purposes, and several rafts are now offering on market without finding buyers.—We are unable to give correct quotations.

EXCHANGE on the Northern cities is extremely scarce and but little to be had. Bank rates are nominally 2 per cent. Brokers and others sell at 4 to 6 per cent. when to be had at all.

FREIGHTS—The market during the past week has ruled exceedingly dull, and to New York and Philadelphia we report a decline on former rates for both naval stores and cotton. No vessels up for Boston, and quotations are nominal. But little produce offering at present, & vessels experience considerable difficulty in obtaining cargoes. See table for prices.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Flour is dull and heavy; Ohio $5, City Mills held at $4 75. Wheat is dull; red $1 10 a 1 15, white $1 20 a 1 49. Corn is steady; old white 60 a 61c.—Provisions dull; mess pork $17 75. Coffee steady; 14 a 14½ cts. Whiskey dull at 19½c.

MOBILE, Dec. 1st.—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 3,000 bales. Middlings is quoted at 9¼ a 9½c. The market is in favor of buyers.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 1st—The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,250 bales. Middlings are quoted at 9 1-2c. Molasses is quoted at 22c per gallon. In Exchange there is little or nothing doing.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

4.—Schr. Daniel Williams, Hopkins, from St. Thomas, to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. Frederick William, Cates, from Portland, Me., to W. B. Flanner & Co; with hay, &c.

Brig L. T. Knight, Park, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamship Parkersburg, Starnard, from New York, to E. A. Keith; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Galloway, from Lockwood's Folly, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with naval stores.

Steamer John Dawson, McFadyen, from Averysboro', to Yarbrough & Pope.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Nov. 29.—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Brig George Albert, West, from Cardenas, to Harriss & Howell.

30.—Schr. Helene, Derrickson, from Boston, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

30.—Schr. Jas. Davis, Moore, from Topsail, to J. C. Smith & Co.; with naval stores and peanuts.

Tern. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Wilson, from Havana, to Harriss & Howell; with fruit.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

Dec. 2.—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to Clark & Turlington.

3.—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

4.—Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Nov. 28.—Schr. Rhodella Blew, Peterson, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 1222 bbls. crude turpt., 97 do. tar, 163 do. Rosin, 20,363 ft lumber, 72,000 shingles.

30.—Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Dec. 1.—Schr. F. Warren, Coombs, for Portsmouth, N. H., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 50 bbls. tar, 80,000 ft. lumber.

Schr. J. A. Parsons, Shaw, for Boston, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with 300 bbls. spts turpt., 2500 do. rosin, 800 bush peanuts.

Schr. Adele, Williams, for Cuba, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. J. L. Redner, Corduroy, for New York, by J. T. Petteway & Co.; with 363 bbls. spts turpt., 1,022 do. rosin, 34 bales cotton, 140 bush. pea nuts.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Lockwood's Folly, by Rankin & Martin.

Dec. 3.—Steamer Douglas, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. T. Petteway & Co.

Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 733 bbls. spirits turpt., 1203 do. rosin, 25 do. soapstone, 7 do. potatoes, 5 do. wax, 4 do beef, 218 bales cotton, 5 do. rags, 790 bushels pea nuts, 25 do. flaxseed, 35 bdls. paper, 7 boxes, 560 bags and 30 bbls. dried fruit.

Schr. John A. Stanly, Jackson, for New York, by T. C. & B. F. Worth; with 311 bbls. spirits. turpentine, 573 do. rosin, 322 do. tar, 253 do. crude turpt., 256 do. soapstone, 2 bales cotton, 29 bdls. paper, 2,70 bushels pea nuts, 44 bags dried fruit.

4.—Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Rogers, for London, by J & D McRae & Co.; with 619 bbls. spirts turpentine, 2,000 do. crude turptine.

Schr. George Harriss, Stevens, for Cardenas, by Harriss & Howell; with 123,060 feet lumber.

Br. Schr. Equator, Albury, for Harbor Island, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

5.—Steamer John Dawson, McFadyen, for Fayetteville. by Yarbrough & Pope.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF MILLINERY AT COST!

MISS K. A. HINTON offers her stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY GOODS, at and under New York cost, from this date, December 5th, at Store No. 3, Front Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hedrick & Ryan, where ladies will find a full assortment of French Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Bridal and Fancy articles, Children's Hats, Head-Dresses, and everything usually found in a Millinery Establishment.

Dec. 5 2-t.

A STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP, about the first of November last, at the residence of Seth King, in Stump Sound, Onslow county, a LARGE RED AND WHITE PIDED COW, weighs, I suppose, about three hundred lbs. The mark is crop and half-crop in each ear. Any person claiming the above, will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow, or she will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN E. KING.

December 1, 1860. 15-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction to the highest bidders on the 20th, 21st and 22nd days of December, 1860, at the plantation of the late William J. Gibson, in Onslow County, the following personal property, to wit: FIVE HORSES, FOUR MULES, THIRTY HEAD OF CATTLE, about ONE HUNDRED FAT and STOCK HOGS, THIRTY HEAD OF SHEEP, about 400 barrels of Corn, thirty stacks of Fodder, one good Wagon, two Ox Carts, a set of Black Smith's Tools and Farming Utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place will be hired out for the year 1861, the negroes belonging to the estate of the said Wm. J. Gibson, deceased; among which are several number one

TURPENTINE HANDS

and a good BLACKSMITH.

Terms of Sale.—Six months credit; notes with approved security will be required of purchasers before delivery of the property.

E. W. MATTOCKS, Adm'r.

Dec. 6th, 1860 15-2t

GOLD HEADED CANES—Silver Headed Canes—Ivory Headed Canes—all kinds of Canes—prices low—qualities superior, at BALDWIN'S.

Dec. 5.

SILK UMBRELLAS—

SILK UMBRELLAS,

AT COST FOR CASH, at

Dec. 5. BALDWIN'S.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.

THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, *free of freight*.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,

WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount,
Edgecombe County, N. C.

Sept. 13th, 1860 3-1y*

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

HAVING PROOFS SO STRONG AND DIRECT AS

EXPEL THE DOUBTS

OF ALL.

FOR STATESMEN, Judges, Editors, Physicians of oldest schools as well as new, give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and from falling to any age, as well as restore. Read the following:

OAK GROVE, S. C., June 24th 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the roadside, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effects of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself, and, as I thought, understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to believe produced a very happy result. Two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not a little.

You can publish this, if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Philippi, Va., Dec. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstance, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his youth; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and as he is very well known in our adjoining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Hair storative in this and the adjoining counties if you have proper agents. Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

DR. WOOD—Dear Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway. New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

Aug. 7th, 1860. 285&50-3m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I HAVE AUTHORIZED MR. H. A. BAGG to collect all Taxes due me. Persons are hereby notified that all Taxes, without any distinction, that remain unpaid at next December Court, will be returned to the Court, and the property will be sold in ten days afterwards.

E. D. HALL, Late Sheriff.

I can be found at the Office of Mr. Jas. A. Wright, at the Court House, every day in the week from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

H. A. BAGG.

Oct. 25th, 1860 43-tf—9-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of Bizzell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by F. M. Bizzell, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.

F. M. BIZZELL,
A. F. BIZZELL.

Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1860

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed.

JOHN C. HEYER.
W. A. HEYER.

Oct. 1, 1860.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street.

JOHN C. HEYER.
WM. A. HEYER.

Oct. 6, 1860. 27&7-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Foyles & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business of the late firm will be settled by D. M. Foyles.

D. M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug., 10th, 1860. 288&51-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 23d 1860. 41-tf

BAR AND RESTAURANT.

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—28&7-tf ☞ Herald please copy.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY.

DANIEL A. SMITH, South side Princess street, between Front and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C., manufacturer of every variety of *MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, CUSHIONS, &c.*, keeps on hand *COMFORTS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, FEATHERS, CURLED HAIR, and UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS*, all of which he will sell on as liberal terms as can be found elsewhere. Upholstering, in all its branches, strictly attended to.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS furnished to order, on short notice. Orders left at the Furniture Store of O. L. FILLYAW will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 15, 1860.—9&4-3m.

W. H. M'RARY. W. A. CUMMING.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Pure Peruvian Guano and all other Fertilizers; also, Agents for Reese's Guano,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Special attention paid to sales of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Cash advances on Produce when desired.

Refer to the Banks in Wilmington, Raleigh, Newbern, Tarboro', Greensboro' and Salisbury, N. C., and Cheraw, S. C., &c., &c.

Nov. 6th, 1860 53—

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. JOHN H. FREEMAN respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, formerly occupied by Dr Key, where he intends to carry on *SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY* in all its most approved branches. My practical experience for the last twelve years, in Dentistry, is a sufficient guarantee that I will give entire satisfaction in every operation.

I will also state, that I have made arrangements with one of the best Mechanical Dentists in the Union, who will take charge of the Laboratory, and put up teeth on gold plate cheaper than any other Dentist in town. Vulcanite Rubber put up at the lowest price.

October 2, 1860.—23-2m—6-3m. [Herald copy.]

PISTOLS—PISTOLS!

REDUCED PRICES!

THE GREAT CARTRIDGE LOADING—
BREECH LOADING!
NO ESCAPE OF GAS!

Sure of fire under *all* circumstances! May be left in water, and does not affect the use at all.

Carries the largest cartridge of any pistol ever made.

Sells at a low figure at BALDWIN'S,

Nov. 30—d&w 38 Market street.

SELLING DAILY,

TO CLOSE out the stock of new and desirable Clothing, Superior Workmanship—New styles—Low Prices—excellent qualities—One Price—no deviation, at BALDWIN'S.

Dec. 5.

FAMILY FLOUR! FAMILY FLOUR!

25 BARRELS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, warranted good, for sale by WORTH & DANIEL.

December 5th.

BY STEAMER PARKERSBURG TO-DAY!

FRESH Butter, New Hams, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents, Preserved Ginger, Porter, Ale, Current Wine, Wolfe's Original Schedam Schnaps, Corn Starch, Ground Sage, Teas, &c., at WORTH & DANIEL.

December 5th.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The Press of the State.

We have yet to see the first Democratic press that endorses or approves of the attack made by the Raleigh *Standard* upon Governor Ellis' message and the Democratic party generally. We have yet to see the first Opposition paper that does not rejoice over and republish these attacks, with the single exception of the Charlotte *Whig*, the temporary editor of which, (during the confinement of Mr. Holton, the editor, from the effects of a severe injury,) comes out in a manly article, endorsing the policy of resistance to the idea embodied in the election of Abraham Lincoln. The article states that such as been the amazing revolution in public opinion, that the writer feels confident that its sentiments will meet the approbation of nearly every reader of the *Whig*.

By the way, we notice that the Philadelphia *Press*, the organ of John W. Forney, the Clerk of the Republican House of Representatives, the persistent opponent and abuser of the President and administration, publishes a long article from the *Standard* of Saturday, the 24th ult., with great satisfaction. What are we to infer?

We notice that Mr. John Spelman, having purchased the *Democratic Press* at Raleigh, has merged that paper into the *State Journal*, which will be published semi-weekly and weekly. Price $4 a year for the semi-weekly, and $2 a year for the weekly. We need not say that the "State Journal" will be a Democratic paper, nor add, what Mr. Spelman's energy and ability guarantee, that it will be an able and efficient one.

In retiring from the editorial profession, Mr. Whitaker takes leave of his friends, patrons and cotemporaries, returns thanks for the support he received and the confidence bestowed upon him, and asks for "a continuance and increase of the same" for the very worthy gentleman who succeeds him. Mr. Whitaker has our best wishes for his happiness and prosperity in any avocation in which he may engage.

We were very much surprised yesterday to see that our cotemporary of the *Herald* should have paraded a thing which that paper characterizes as deserving of silent contempt, as coming from a blackguard, etc., and yet, after so characterizing it, should have thought it sufficient authority upon which to base a bitter attack upon a whole State. This is surely giving altogether too much consequence to such a thing. The deductions of the *Herald* are not worthy of either the legal or logical character of the Editor's mind and training. He would not consider any such evidence admissible in a court of law. He would not believe it anywhere except against South Carolina, it would seem.

Now, what are the facts? The Editor of the *Herald* receives a pamphlet, postmarked, Charleston, S. C., accompanied by an abusive anonymous note. The Editor very properly characterizes the thing as he ought, *if he characterized at all;* perhaps the silent contempt to which he first felt inclined to consign it would have been the most fitting reception to have given it. But having noticed it as the act and its words as the expressions of a "liar and coward," he most surely admits that it can be no evidence to prove anything—not sufficient to hang a dog upon; surely not sufficient to predicate a grave charge against a State, or influence opinion at a time like this. Does not our neighbor really attach altogether too much importance to a thing which, on the face of it, shows that it is simply worthy of being treated with silent contempt? We leave it to our neighbor himself.

Thanksgiving Day.

Yesterday being the day set apart in pursuance of law as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State, was observed here by a general cessation of business, and also by religious services in several of the Churches. The streets wore a quiet aspect, half of Christmas and half of Sunday. Towards the afternoon quiet but earnest groups of men might have been seen at sundry street corners discussing the all-absorbing topic of the day. We saw nothing out of keeping with the decorous observance of the occasion. Little or no dissipation and no loud words.

Some little excitement was created by a report from Charleston that in consequence of a large number of additional troops being on their way to Fort Moultrie, the military of that city were about to take immediate possession of that military post. At first the rumor was that they *had* taken possession of it.

This had its origin in a report current in Charleston, on Wednesday, that the Steamship James Adger on her way from New York to Charleston had six hundred United States troops on board. A telegraph to the Charleston *Courier* sets this at rest. The Adger took *no* troops on board for Charleston or anywhere else.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

Not Hung.

This forenoon, Sheriff Vann had all the arrangements made for the execution of Peter, a slave, sentenced to be hung on this day. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the military were out and all ready to carry the prisoner to the gallows, when, to the great relief of Peter, the proceedings were suspended. At the last moment, as it were, the owner of Peter had concluded to take an appeal, and the State had permitted such to be taken, waiving or dispensing with the bond otherwise necessary. James A. Wright, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court communicated this fact to the Sheriff, withdrawing the order for the execution to-day. Peter is remanded to prison pending the action of the Supreme Court on the appeal granted on his behalf.

Peter was so much affected as to be unable to speak. The Sheriff felt relieved for the present, at least, from the discharge of a duty, which, from its nature, must be painful; the crowd generally dispersed, some few, if we could judge from appearances, dissatisfied at losing a spectacle—an excitement;—others, having made up their minds that the prisoner ought to be hung without delay, deprecated what they regarded as a postponement of justice; but generally, the feeling was much pleasanter before than after the announcement—the military filed off home to cheerful music, and now things have settled down as quietly as if nothing had occurred to draw a crowd. If anything new and worthy of consideration can be brought forward for Peter, let it be, no matter what his *status* may be—if not, his execution is simply a matter of time.

What a lesson might not be derived from this circumstance! We are all oblivious of the blessings that surround us. We grumble, and, no doubt, yesterday, many questioned if they had anything for which to be thankful. To the prisoner, no matter what his color, who is brought to feel that his last hour has come, it is joy even to be allowed to live—to breathe the air, though it be the air of a prison. That was all Peter got this morning. Who can say how deep was the sigh of relief that he drew.—*Ib.*

The Legislature.

We have seen some members of both houses and of both parties, this week. From what we could learn or hear, we came to the conclusion that the better opinion leans to the belief that a Convention will be called to consult and act upon the question of Federal Relations. Such is the present appearance of things. No definite understanding seems to have been come to as to what course the Convention is likely to adopt.

☞ The Wilmington Light Infantry were out for parade and drill on Wednesday afternoon. They looked very well. Our volunteer soldiery ought to be fostered in every proper way.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.
North Carolina Legislature.
RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28TH, 1860.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by the Speaker, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. S. Walthall.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

RESOLUTIONS:

Mr. Humphrey, a resolution requiring the Finance Committee to enquire into the expediency of lessening the tax on Pedlers and Venders of Spiritous Liquors; not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, a message was sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for Solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit

Mr. Simmons nominated for that office, Elias C. Hines of Chowan.

On motion of Mr. Walker, Mr. Avery was granted leave of absence until Tuesday, on account of indisposition in his family.

A message was received from the House, concurring in the proposition of the Senate to go forthwith into an election for Solicitor in the first district; stating that Messrs. Elias C. Hines and J. J. Yeates, were in nomination in that body. Messrs. Eure and Simmons were appointed to superintend the election, and the Senate proceeded to vote.

Mr. Whitaker moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for Secretary of State, nominating Mr. R. H. Page; agreed to.

A message was received from the House concurring in the proposition of the Senate to go forthwith into an election for Secretary of State. Messrs. Dowd and Whitaker were appointed to superintend the election, and the Senate proceed to vote.

A message was received from the House, concurring in the proposition of the Senate to print the report of the Directors of the Lunatic Asylum.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for Superintendent of Common Schools.—Concurred in, and Messrs. Ramsey and Thomas of Davidson appointed to superintend the election. This message was dated the 27th, and the Clerk was sent to the House to enquire if it was the will of that body to-day; this having been ascertained, the Senate proceeded to vote.

Mr. C. H. Wiley was in nomination.

On motion of Mr. Hall, a message was sent to the House proposing to go into an election for Judge in the 5th district.

Mr Hall nominated for that office, Hon. R. S. French.—Mr. Faison nominated H. L. Homes, Esq.

The Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor in the first district reported as follows: Whole No. of votes cast 153, necessary to a choice 77. Mr. Yeates received 66 votes, Mr. Hines 86, scattering one. Mr. Hines was declared duly elected.

The Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State, reported that Mr. Page having received 149 votes, the whole number cast, was unanimously elected.

A message was received from the House transmitting a letter from the Governor with the returns of the different Sheriffs of the State, of the vote in the late Presidential election.

On motion of Mr. Avery they were ordered to be filed among the archives of the Senate.

Messrs. Hall and Turner were appointed to superintend the election of a Judge in the fifth district. A message having been received from the House concurring in the proposition of the Senate to go into the election.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for Solicitor in the 7th district, stating that David Coleman, Esq, was in nomination in that body. Mr. Dockery nominated C. T. N. Davis, Esq.

The proposition was concurred in.

The Committee to superintend the election of General Superintendent of Common Schools, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 149, of which Mr. Wiley received 147. Mr. Wiley duly elected.

Messrs. Dockery and Dickson were appointed to superintend the election for Solicitor in the 7th district, and the Senate proceeded to vote.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for Comptroller.

The name of Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, was put in nomination.

A message was received from the House concurring in this proposition of the Senate, and Messrs. Watson and Simpson appointed to superintend the election.

The Senate then proceeded to vote.

A message was received from the House proposing to go into an election for one Engrossing Clerk.

Mr. Faison moved to lay message on the table—negatived.

The proposition was concurred in.

The Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor for the 7th district reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 152. Mr. Coleman received 89 votes, Mr. Davis 62, scattering 1. Mr. Coleman elected.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for one Engrossing Clerk.

The names of Messrs. Pinnix and Garner were in nomination. Messrs. Slaughter and Lane supervised the election on the part of the Senate. Mr. Ramsay nominated R. W. Seawell, Esq.

The Senate proceeded to vote.

Mr. Hall from the Committee to superintend the election of Judge in the 5th district, reported as follows: Whole No. of votes cast 136. Mr. French received 88 votes, Mr. Holmes 66, scattering 21. Mr. French elected.

Mr. Faison moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to go into an election forthwith for one Engrossing Clerk; nominating Edward Vail of Sampson Carried.

The Committee to superintend the election of Comptroller, made their report as follows: Whole number of votes cast 151. Mr. Brogden received 149, scattering 2. Mr. Brogden elected.

A message was received from the House proposing to adjourn at 12 o'clock, M. to-day, until 12 M. Friday.

Mr. Ramsay said that could not be done, as the hour of 12 had passed.

Mr. Avery said that it was unconstitutional to adjourn from day to day without a vote by ballot by both Houses.

The proposition was not concurred in.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to prevent Free Persons of color to choose their own masters and become slaves.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lane from the Committee on the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 155. Mr. Pinnix received 95, Mr. Seawell 52, scattering 8. Mr. Pinnix duly elected

Mr. Avery presented a resolution that the Senate would not consider any bill of a public nature on any nomination for any office until Monday next. Not adopted.

Mr. Ramsay moved the Senate adjourn till to-morrow 9 o'clock.

Mr. Outlaw moved to adjourn until Friday, saying the rule in regard to voting by ballot did not apply to the adjournment of one House. Mr. Avery thought it had been decided differently. Mr. Brown read the Constitution on the subject. The motion of Mr. Ramsay was carried, and the Senate adjourned accordingly.

From the Standard.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Skinner.

Journal of yesterday's proceedings read.

The following committee on enrolled bills was announced: Messrs. Green, Jenkins, Booth, Gorrell and Cowles.

Mr. Baxter, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported back the resolutions to amend an act concerning Cherokee lands, and recommended its reference to the committee on Cherokee lands and Western turnpikes.

By the same, from same committee, resolution in favor of Thomas Dix, and recommended its adoption.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into the election of solicitor for the 1st judicial circuit, and nominating E. C. Hines. Agreed to.

Mr. Henry nominated Mr. Yeates, of Hertford.

Mr. Wright, from committee on private bills, reported back the following bills, and recommended their passage:

The bill to incorporate the Swannanoa Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F.

The bill to incorporate Judson Male and Female College, in Henderson county.

The bill to regulate taxes in Beaufort county.

The bill to incorporate Edinboro' Academy.

The bill to incorporate Duplin Riflemen volunteer company

Mr. Fagg moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into the election of Solicitor for the 7th judicial circuit, and nominated David Coleman, Esq. Agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in proposition to go forth into the election of General Superintendent of Common Schools; Messrs. Lemmons and Horton to superintend on the part of the House, who afterwards reported whole number of votes counted, 149, of which Mr. Wiley received 147, scattering 2.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go forthwith into the election of a Judge for the fifth judicial district, and nominated Hon. R. S. French and H. L. Holmes, Esq. Agreed to, and Messrs. Wooten and Albritton appointed to superintend on the part of the House, who afterwards reported, number of votes counted, 156, of which Hon. R. S. French received 88, H. L. Holmes, Esq., 66, scattering 2.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to elect a Solicitor for the 7th judicial circuit, and nominating C. N. T. Davis, Esq. Messrs. Fagg and Taylor, were appointed to superintend the election on part of the House, who subsequently reported, number of votes counted 152, of which Mr. Coleman received 89, Mr. Davis 62, scattering 1.

The House proceeded to the election of Solicitor for the First Judicial District—the result afterwards reported, number of votes counted, 153, of which Mr. Hines received 86, Mr. Yeates 66, scattering 1.

Message from the Senate proposing to go immediately into an election for Secretary of State, and nominating R. H. Page. Concurred in, and Messrs. Mendenhall and Branch appointed to superintend on part of the House, who subsequently reported that Mr. Page had received every vote cast—149.

A message from the Senate proposing to elect a Comptroller of State, was received and agreed to, and Messrs. Ward and Blue appointed to superintend on part of the House, who subsequently reported whole number of votes 156, of which Mr. C. H. Brogden received 149, scattering 7.

Mr. Hill moved to go forthwith into the election of Assistant Engrossing Clerk. Agreed to, and a message for that purpose sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wright, from committee on private bills, reported back the bill to incorporate Garden Valley Mining Company, and recommending its passage.

Mr. Wright moved a suspension of the rules, in order to place the bill upon its second reading. Agreed to, and the bill was read the second time.

Mr. Person moved to amend by striking out "60" and inserting "30" years, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Wright and Mr. Shober, who stated that the company had a large number of hands and much machinery that they desired to put to work immediately—that the mine would prove a feeder to the N. C. Railroad, and therefore hoped the bill would not be retarded by unimportant amendments.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved an amendment, providing that a majority of the directors of the company shall reside within the State. The yeas and nays were called on the amendment, and resulted—yeas 76, nays 33, so the amendment was carried.

Mr. Person then renewed his motion to amend, by inserting "30" for "60" years for the charter to run, which was adopted.

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Wright, and the bill read a third time, as amended, and passed.

The Senate sent in a message, concurring in the proposition to elect an Assistant Engrossing Clerk. Mr. Pinnix, Mr. Seawell and Mr. Small being in nomination, the election resulted as follows: Pinnix 95, Seawell 52, Small 3.

A message from the Senate, proposing to elect another Assistant Engrossing Clerk, was received, and, on motion of Mr. Marsh, laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, dissenting from the House proposition to adjourn from to-day until Friday noon.

Mr. Clark of Craven, offered a resolution in favor of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern—proposing to refund certain moneys exacted as taxes, but withdrew it, on the suggestion of Mr. Hill, that a bill will soon be introduced concerning the whole subject, in regard to the different banks of the State.

Mr. Clark of Craven, also introduced a resolution to refund to J. S. Ives the sum of $50. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Ferrebee offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire if this House is legally organized. Mr. Ferrebee remarked that it had been stated in one of the papers of the city that the oath for members had not been properly administered, and as this is a matter of the last importance, he thought it highly necessary that the question should be settled at once. Remarks were also made by Mr. Person and Mr. Donnell. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed, viz:—Messrs. Person, Donnell, Poindexter, Hoke and Bridgers.

Mr. Stanford offered a resolution to the effect, that as several of the Northern States had dissolved the Union by their State action in nullifying the fugitive slave law, our Senators in Congress be requested to return their commissions to the Governor of this State.

Mr. Hayes moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Taylor moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Crumpler hoped the motions would be withdrawn, and let the vote be taken on the resolution, when he would call for the yeas and nays. There was some little sensation, in the midst of which the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Slade offered a resolution to pay to the Hillsboro' Military Academy the sum paid by that institution for arms for the use of the cadets. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Fagg offered a resolution that no resolution or bill be acted on before Monday next. Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill for refunding to the banks of the State certain monies paid by them as taxes. Referred to committee on banks and banking.

Mr. Donnell, a bill explanatory of an act passed by the present General Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of banks and the people." Referred to the committee on banks and banking.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9½ o'clock.

[Special Correspondence.]

Nov. 29th, 1860.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 9½ o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker.

There not being a quorum present, the Journal was not read.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at 9½ o'clock.

Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Ferrebee the House adjourned to Friday 11 o'clock.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, 1860.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walthall.

The Journal of Wednesday was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Street introduced a resolution to consolidate the offices of Clerk and Master in Equity and Clerk of Superior Court into one. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

BILLS.

Mr. Burton, a bill to increase the salary of Judges of Superior Courts of Law. Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Turner, a bill to incorporate the Hillsboro' Military Academy. Passed its first reading, and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend chap. 101 of Revised Code.—Passed its first reading.

Mr. Walkup, a bill to reorganize the militia system of the State. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Mr. Winstead, Mr. C. H. K. Taylor, Senator from Granville, was qualified by the Speaker, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Dockerey, Mr. Ragus, Senator from Northampton, was granted leave of absence for a few days.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of a bill, with amendments, by the House, to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill enrolled.

The Speaker asked leave of absence on to-morrow, on account of important business requiring his presence at home.

On motion of Gov. Morehead, it was granted, and the Speaker designated Mr. Walker, of Mecklenburg, to act as *pro tempore* Speaker during his absence.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock, Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

House called to order by the Speaker at 11 'oclock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walthal.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

A communication from Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House of Commons, in relation to the resolution of Mr. Ferrebee, offered on Wednesday last, for a committee to inquire into the legal organization of the House, was presented and ordered to be read. After the reading had progressed for a time, Mr. Mendenhall arose to a point of order;—he thought the House had nothing to do with this communication in the present state of the question; he therefore moved to lay the communication on the table. Mr. Mebane offered an amendment, referring it to the special committee on the organization of the House, which was agreed to, and the communication was referred accordingly.

Mr Baxter from committee on propositions and grievances reported back to the House the following bills and recommended their passage.

A bill to prevent obstruction to the passage of fish up Salmon Creek, in Bertie county.

A bill allowing the sureties of Wm Pollok, late Sheriff of Jones county, to collect arrearages of taxes.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Merriman, a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the propriet of erecting an additional judicial circuit, to report by bill or otherwise. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Davis, of Bladen, a resolution in favor of the estate of George Crafton, deceased, of Bladen county. Referred to the committee on claims.

By Mr. Hayes, a resolution in favor of Cooper Prince and John H Harwood, of Cherokee county. Referred to committee on cherokee lands and western turnpikes.

By the same, a resolution in favor of Lear Coleman. Referred to the committee on cherokee lands and western turnpikes.

By Mr. Waugh, a resolution proposing to raise a committee of five, to be called the committee on corporations.—Adopted.

By Mr. Wright, a resolution in favor of the sureties of John S. Willis. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

By Mr. Davis, of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg. Referred to the committee on private bills.

By Mr. Gaither, a bill to allow less than a majority of the magistrates of the county of Iredell to transact business.—Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

By Mr. Hayes, a bill to incorporate the Valley River Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company in the county of Cherokee. Referred to the committee on corporations.

By *Mr. Newby*, a bill to amend an act of 1849, incorporating Perquimans Male and Female Academy. Referred to the committee on private bills.

By *Mr. Marsh*, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 107, sec. 66. Referred to judiciary committee.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 31, sec. 15, in relation to Courts, County and Superior, in certain counties—changes time of holding; referred to committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Burgin, a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company; referred to committee on private bills.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and the Superior Courts; referred to committee on the judiciary.

By Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Gas Light Compyany;—to committee on prive bills.

By Mr Siler, a bill to incorporate the Chattooga Gold Mining Company in the county of Macon;—to committee on corporations.

By *Mr. Love*, of Haywood, a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company;—to committee on internal improvements.

By *Mr. Williams*, of Cumberland, a bill to prevent damage by camp fires;—to the committee on propositions and grievances.

By *Mr. Fagg*, a bill incorporating the Asheville Water Company, in Buncombe county. To the committee on private bills.

Bp *Mr. Love*, of Jackson, a bill regulating criminal prosecutions in the County and Superior Courts. Placed upon the calendar and ordered to be printed.

By *Mr. Jenkins*, a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 62, sec. 6, and sec. 11 of same chapter, in relation to the stay of executions. To committee on the judiciary.

By *Mr. Cogan*, a bill regulating the election of committees on common schools. To the committee on education.

By *Mr. Folk*, a bill to abolish jury trials in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the county of Watauga. To the committee on private bills.

☞ By *Mr. Bynum*, a bill to repeal chapter 40 of the Revised Code, so far as Chatham county is concerned. To judiciary committee.

By *Mr. Merrimon*, a bill to incorporate a company to build a turnpike road from Mitchell's Peake in the Black Mountain to some one of the public roads in Buncombe county. To committee on internal improvements.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in House bill, No. —, incorporating the Gardner Valley Mining Company.

Mr. Logan's resolution, fixing the time for the meeting and adjournment of the House, which lay over under the rules, was taken up, when *Mr. Yeates* moved to lay it on the table. On this motion, *Mr. Waters* called for the ayes and noes, which, being ordered, the motion prevailed—ayes 58, noes 32.

Mr. Folk moved to adjourn until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.—Agreed to, so the House adjourned.

South Carolina Members of Congress.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—The Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this State have to-day, after consultation, resolved to take their seats in Congress on Monday next, to remain until the State withdraws from the Union.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL.—*Montgomery, Nov. 27.*—An attempt was made this morning to burn the Alabama State Capitol by setting fire to the doors in the third story. A negro servant made the discovery and extinguished the flames.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—*Washington, Nov. 29.*—Thanksgiving sermons were delivered in all churches at the North to-day, referring to the political condition of the country, and expressing Union-loving sentiments.

For the Journal.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

Our people were disappointed in not seeing you at the Fair; first, we wanted you as a friendly visitor; and second, we wanted our true character as a Society submitted to the public through your press.

Since you were here, we have improved our Track, enlarged our grounds, increased our stalls for Stock, built a commodious house for the ladies, to be used as a Floral Hall, which was well arranged for the exhition; and the Secretary's thanks are due the ladies for the tasteful decorations, and elegant furnishing of the same. This arrangement gave the ladies a chance to a make an exhibit under very favorable circumstances, and therefore the showing seemed to be better than heretofore; yet, believe me, sir, the ladies of Duplin generally act well their part—(your Bachelor especially, should have seen the exhibition.)

The Farmers' Hall also was most admirably furnished.—An abundance of Bacon Hams, Pickled Pork, and Lard, *not* inferior to the *best* that has ever been exhibited here, or *elsewhere*. The specimens were very fine also. There were also some of Duplin's Hogs of fine grade, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c., &c., that will compare with the exhibitions any where in the State. Upon the whole, the Banner is readily and properly yielded to the ladies. The whole Fair was a signal success, and while I say the *whole* was a success, I certainly include the instructive and eloquent address of your townsman, R. H. COWAN, Esq., before the Society: *it was good.*

My preface is long, and I now give you the list of Premiums:—

Best acre upland corn, 79½ bush., to G Boney,....$4 00
2d “ “ “ “ 66 “ Jno Carr,.... 2 00
3d “ “ “ “ 58½ “ J R Ezzell,.. 1 00
“ wheat, 24 1-10th bushels, Ed Pearsall,.. 2 00
“ cotton, 1,800 lbs, I F Shine,........ 4 00
“ bale cotton, C D Hill,........ 3 00
“ sample seed corn, D K Kornegay,........ 25
2d “ “ “ “ R H Farlow,........diploma.
3d “ “ “ “ Dan'l T Boney,........diploma.
Also, fine samples by Isaac B Kelley, O R Kenan, David Green, L A Merriman, David J Middleton, Stephen Henry, Henry J. Johnston and Benj Oliver.
Best sample wheat, Dan'l K Kornegay,........ 25
2d “ “ “ Ed Pearsall,........diploma.
“ “ rye, I B Kelley,........ 25
“ “ rice, Ed Pearsall,........ 25
2d “ “ “ D J Middleton,........ 25
Also, fine samples by Isaac B Kelley and Jere Pearsall.
Best sample oats, Jno C Mallard,........ 25
“ “ field peas, Dan'l K Kornegay,........ 25
“ “ cotton, Benj Oliver,........ 25
“ “ potatoes, Stephen Herring,........ 25
2d “ “ “ Wm B Middleton,...... diploma.
3d “ “ “ Isaac B Kelly,........diploma.
Also, fine samples by H J Johnston and B Oliver.
Best sample turnips, David M Pearsall,........ 25
2d “ “ “ B Oliver,........ 25
3d “ “ “ J C Mallard,........diploma.
Also, fine specimens by D K Kornegay, James Garrason, Jere Pearsal J D Carroll, John H Pearsall, Geo McClammy, H Bourden, D Mallard, William E Hill and Thomas Hall.

HORTICULTURE.

Best specimen beets, Geo A McClammy,........ 25
“ “ pumpkins, Thos Hall,........ 25
2d “ “ “ O R Kenan,........diploma.
“ “ squash, David Brown,........diploma.
“ “ Japanese pie mellon, Sh'd Gillespie, 25
“ “ watermellon, J Q McGowen,........ 25
“ “ collard, Jere Pearsall,........ 25
“ “ pea nuts, George A McClammy,........ 25
“ “ fruit trees, R M Middleton,........ 25
“ “ apples, Dickson Mallard,........ 25
2d “ “ “ Jere Pearsall,........diploma.
Also, fine specimens by H Bourden, Benj Oliver, and Miss Lizzie Pearsall.
Best specimen dried apple, Mrs H Bourden,........ 25
2d “ “ “ “ Mrs Linda Carr,....diploma.
3d “ “ “ “ Mrs C D Hill,....diploma.
4th “ “ “ “ Mrs Steph Herring.diploma.

PROVISIONS.

Best bacon hams, Geo W Middleton,....$5 00
2d “ “ “ H Bourden,........ 4 00
3d “ “ “ John Greer,........ 3 00
4th “ “ “ Ed Pearsall,........ 2 00
5th “ “ “ Benj Oliver,........ 1 00
Also, fine bacon hams by Jere Pearsall, John Q McGowen, J J Whitehead, L A Merriman and Wm H Williams, which are considered highly meritorious, and worthy of a premium.
Best pickled pork, Mrs. Linda Carr,........ 3 00
2d “ “ “ Jere Pearsall,........ 2 00
3d “ “ “ Geo A McClammy,........ 1 00
Also, fine specimens by Ed Pearsall, John Greer, Stephen Herring, John Carr, and Thos Hall.
Best specimen lard, Thos Hall,........$3 00
2d “ “ “ D K Kornegay,........ 2 00
3d “ “ “ Isaac B Kelly,........ 1 00
Also, good specimens by Mrs Jno A Bryan, Mrs Linda Carr, G W Middleton, W W Whitehead, and John Greer.
Best specimen butter, Mrs I B Kelly,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs Abner Faison,........ 50
3d “ “ “ Mrs Thos Hall,........ 25
4th “ “ “ Mrs David M Pearsall,..diploma.
“ corn meal, H Bourden,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Wm B Middleton,........ 50
“ soap, Mrs G W Middleton,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs I B Kelly,........diploma.
3d “ “ “ Mrs Jno A Bryan,........diploma.
“ candles, Mrs R S Stanly,........ 50
Also, fine specimens by Mrs G W Middleton, Mrs I B Kelly and Mrs Stephen Herring.
Best specimen starch, Mrs D J Middleton,........ 25
2d “ “ “ Mrs John A Bryan,........ 25
“ crab apple preserves, Mrs Jas M Sprunt,........ 50
“ quince “ Mrs W W Whitehead,. 50
“ cherry “ Mrs Thos Hall,........ 50
“ apple “ Mrs I B Kelly,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs Jno Greer,........ 50
“ peach “ Mrs R J Pearsall,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs Jere Pearsall,........ 50
3d “ “ “ Mrs J M Sprunt,...diploma.
“ watermellon “ Mrs I B Kelly,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs Thos Hall,........ 50
Also, fine specimens by Miss Nancy Cobb and Mrs Dan'l K Konegay.
Best citron preserves, Mrs Jere Pearsall,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs Geo W Middleton,........ 50
3d “ “ “ Mrs R J Pearsall,........diploma.
“ pear “ Mrs J M Sprunt,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Miss Lizzie Pearsall,........ 50
“ apple jelly, Mrs R J Pearsall,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs David M Pearsall,........ 25
Also, fine specimens by Mrs Dickson Mallard, Mrs I B Kelly, Mrs D A Moore, and Miss Nancy Cobb.
Best grape jelly, Mrs R J Pearsall,........ 50
2d “ “ Mrs I B Kelly,........ 25
3d “ “ Mrs Jere Pearsall,........diploma.
“ quince jelly, Mrs Isaac B Kelly,........ 50
“ peach “ “ “ “ “ 50
“ persimmon, “ “ “ “ 50
“ tomato marmlade, Mrs Thomas Hall,....diploma.
“ brandy peaches, Mrs J J Whitehead,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs Isaac B Kelly,........ 25
Also. very fine specimens by Mrs R J Pearsall and Mrs W W Whitehead.
Best brandy whortleberries, Mrs Steph Herring, diploma.
“ sweet pickles, Miss Almira Faison........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs Jno A Bryan,........ 25
3d “ “ “ Mrs Thos Hall........diploma.
“ blackberry wine, Mrs Isaac B Kelly,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs G W Middleton,........ 25
3d “ “ “ Mrs J B Cobb,........diploma.
“ wild grape “ Mrs R M Middleton,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs Jere Pearsall,........ 25
3d “ “ “ Mrs G W Middleton,....diploma.
“ strawberry “ Mrs B Oliver,........ 50
“ scuppernong “ D M Pearsall,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs James B Carr,........ 25
Also, very good specimens by Mrs R J Pearsall and Mrs R M Middleton.
Best tomato wine, Mrs Jere Pearsal,........ 50
“ cider “ Jas B Carr,........diploma.
2d “ “ “ Mrs Jere Pearsall,........diploma.
“ “ “ Mrs H Bourden,........diploma.
“ rasberry cordial, Mrs N W Herring,........ 50
Also, fine specimens of peach and cherry cordial, by Mrs N W Herring,........diploma.
Best sugar cane syrup, Mrs Isaac B Kelly,........ 50
“ rasberry vinegar, “ “ “ Cobb,........ 50
“ cider “ “ “ Kelly,.... diploma.
“ sour pickles, Mrs R J Pearsall,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ Mrs Jere Pearsall,........ 50
3d “ “ “ Miss Lizzie Pearsall,........ 25
“ pound cake, Mrs C D Hill,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Miss Kate S Kelly,........ 25
3d “ “ “ Mrs H Bourden,........diploma.
“ jelly cake, Mrs R J Pearsall,........ 50
“ gold and silver cake, Mrs D K Kornegay,........ 50
“ sponge cake, “ “ “ “ 50
“ silver “ Mrs W W Faison,........ 50
“ marble “ “ “ “ 50
“ fruit “ Mrs R J Pearsall,........diploma.
“ citron pie, Mrs G W Middleton,........ 50
“ potato “ Mrs I B Kelly,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs H Bourden,........ 25
“ candy (home made,) Miss Kate S Kelly,........ 50
“ corn bread, Mrs Isaac B Kelly,........ 50
“ “ pound cake, Mrs S B Winders,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs I B Kelly,........diploma.
“ biscuit, Mrs I B Kelly,........ 50
2d “ “ Mrs H Bourden,........ 25
“ potato rolls, Mrs R J Pearsall,........ 50
“ sugar cake, Mrs H Bourden,........ 50

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best vest pattern, Mrs J W Outlaw,........$1 00
2d “ “ “ Stephen Herring,........ 50
Also, fine patterns by Mrs G P Cook and Mrs J W Outlaw, each,........diploma.
Best coat pattern, Mrs Stephen Herring,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ “ H J Johnston,........ 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ Solomon Hall,........ 50
Also, fine pieces by Mrs Daniel Bourden, Mrs Jno Greer, Mrs Jno A Bryan and Mrs B Oliver, each,........diploma.
Best pant pattern, Mrs J W Outlaw,........ 2 00
2d “ “ “ “ “ “ 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ “ “ 50
Also, fine pieces by Miss Nancy Cobb, Mrs Stephen Herring, Mrs Jno A Bryan, Mrs B Oliver, Mrs J W Outlaw, Mrs Martha Frederick and Mrs D J Middleton, each,..Dip.
Best made pants, Mrs D A Moore,........ 50
“ N. C. casimere, Isaac B Kelly,........ 2 00
“ carpeting, (home made,) Mrs Thos Hall,........ 1 00
“ checks, “ “ “ J W Outlaw,........ 50
“ Ladies home made robes, “ “ “ 50
Also, two other fine patters by “ “ “ diploma.
Best dress pattern, Mrs Dolly Edwards,........ [illegible] 00
3d “ “ “ “ Martha Frederick,........ 50
Also, fine patterns by Mrs Stephen Herring, two do. by Mrs R S Stanly, and five do. by Mrs Jno Greer, each, diploma.
Best wool socks, Mrs B Oliver,........ 50
2d “ “ “ “ ....diploma.
“ cotton “ Miss Martindale,........ 50
3d “ “ “ Mrs Cath Frederick,........ 25
“ wine grass hat, G W Middleton,........ 50
“ bed quilt, Miss Dolly Moore,........ [illegible] 00
2d “ “ “ Miss Southerland,........ 3 00
3d “ “ “ Ann E Kennair,........ 2 00
4th “ “ “ Miss Southerland,........ 1 00
5th “ “ “ Mrs Tho W Boney,........ 50
“ white “ Miss Sarah Hawes,........ 1 00
“ silk “ comprised of [illegible] pieces, Mrs D W Jones,........ 1 00
Also, other very handsome ones, [illegible] by Mrs T W Boney, Mrs Jere Pearsall, Mrs H B Hurst, Mrs Danl T Boney, Mrs J W Outlaw, and Miss Ann E Kennair, each........diploma.
[illegible]........ 2 00
2d “ “ “ “ D K Kornegay,........ 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ D A Moore,........diploma.
4th “ “ “ “ Jas Kornegay..diploma.
Others very handsome do. exhibited by Mrs D A Moore, Mrs Jas A Bryan, Mrs Danl Bowden, Miss Mary Southerland, Miss Eliza Southerland, Mrs Solomon Hall, 2 by Mrs Martha Frederick, 2 by Mrs C B McGowen, and Miss Martindale, each,........diploma.
Best knit cotton counterpane, Mrs D W Jones,... 2 00
2d “ “ “ “ Miss E F Williams,. 1 00
“ wove “ “ “ Mrs Abner M Faison 2 00
2d “ “ “ “ Jno A Bryan,.. 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ Thos Hall,..diploma.
4th “ “ “ “ J W Outlaw,..diploma.
Also, other handsome do. by Mrs Danl Bourden, 2 by Miss Martha Frederick, 2 by Mrs A M Faison, Mrs D K Kornegay, Mrs J C Mallard, Mrs J W Outlaw, Mrs James Kornegay, Mrs Solomon Hall and Miss Martindale.
Best bed spread, Miss Martha Frederick,........ 50
2d “ “ “ Mrs Danl Bourden,........ 25
“ “ valince J C Mallard,........diploma.
Best pair otoman covers, Mrs D M Pearsall,........ 50
2d “ “ “ “ Miss Mag Spear,........ 25
3d “ “ “ “ Em F Williams, diploma.
“ handsome wrought table cover, Miss Mag Spear.. 50
“ sofa pillow, Miss Em F Williams,....diploma
Best tidy, (thread,) Mrs Jas E Hall,........ 25
“ “ (cotton,) “ “ 25
2d “ “ “ Miss Malissa Boney,........diploma.
“ “ “ Em Pearsall,........diploma.
A very handsome worsted tidy, by Miss S Stratton, diploma.
Best pin-cushion, Mrs C D Hill,........diploma.
2d “ “ Dr C V DeVane,........diploma.
“ child's embroidered dress, Mrs C D Hill,....$2 00
2d “ “ “ “ Miss Cath Frederick, 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ Mrs J D Southerland, dip.
“ Misses “ “ Miss Nancy Cobb,..$2 00
“ needle wrought collar, Miss Lizzie Dickson,.. 2 00
2d “ “ “ “ Nancy Cobb,.... 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ Mrs D M Pearsall,..diploma.
4th “ “ “ “ Miss Dolly Moore,..diploma.
“ jackonet, embroidered, “ Almira Faison,.. 25
2d “ “ “ Cordelia Faison,.. 25
3d “ “ “ Alice Dickson,...dip.
Needle wrought pantalets, Miss Martha Frederick,.... 25
Lady's tape “ skirts, Miss Sue Beaman,........ 50
“ needle “ caps, Miss Nancy Cobb,........ 50
Also, specimens of various kinds, by Miss Mary Brock, Mrs N W Herring, Miss Fannie Jones, Mrs Abner M Faison, Mrs I B Kelly, Mrs Dr C V DeVane, Miss Fanny Russell, and Mrs J W Outlaw.
Best tidies, (zephyr work,) Miss C Sprunt,........ 25
2d “ “ do Miss Kittie Farrior, diploma.
“ shawl, (zephyr,) Miss Eugenie Hussey,........ 25
Talma, (zephyr,) Miss Francenia Houston,........ 25
Child's embroidered sack, Miss Mary J Newell,........ 50
Best zephyr under-sleeves, Miss Kate S Kelly,........ 25
2d “ do do do Bettie Middleton,...dip.
3d “ do do do Bettie Farrior,...dip.
Zephyr head-dress, Miss Bettie Middleton........ 25
Do necklace do Ann Bryan........dip.
Do watch-case do Bettie O Pearsall,........dip.
Do ottoman cover, Miss Vic Dickson,........dip.
Ottoman, Mrs R J Pearsall,........dip.
Infant's bonnet, Mrs A T Stanford,........ 50
Shell box, Mrs A M Faison,........dip.
Best crotchet collar, Miss Mary S Bostick,........dip.
2d “ do do do Lucy Pearsal,........dip.
“ lamp matts, Mrs C D Hill,........dip.
2d “ do Miss M E Kennair........dip.
3d “ do Mary A Kennair,........dip.
4th “ do Mrs I B Kelly,........dip.
5th “ do Miss Mary Bundy,........dip.
Silk knit cap, do Virginia Risley,........dip.

PAINTING AND FLOWERS.

Best oil painting, Mrs W B Jones,........$1 00
do crayon, do do........ 1 00
do oriental, Miss Alice Dickson........dip.
Largest collection of paintings, Mrs W B Jones,........dip.
Also, two paintings by Miss L Miller,........dip.
Best vase of flowers, Miss C Sprunt,........$1 00
2d “ “ “ Miss J Sprunt,........dip.

MANUFACTURES.

Best N. C. made buggy, Dibble & Bros.,........$3 00
2d “ “ “ “ “ “ 1 00
“ “ “ “ rockaway “ “ ....diploma.
Messrs. Dibble & Bros. and Geo. A. Newell, Esq., exhibited a number fine carriages, rockaways and buggies of superior quality of northern manufacture.
Best 2 horse N. C. made coulter, Giles Clute,.... 2 00
“ “ “ plow, P J Cook,........ 2 00
2d “ “ “ “ R H Farlow,........ 1 00
3d “ “ “ “ H Bourdin,........ 50
“ 2 horse plow. (N. C. made) Jno C Mallard.. 1 00
“ Single-tree, “ “ R H Farlow,........ 50
“ pair horse hames “ “ R H Farlow,........ 50
“ pea dropper “ “ Geo T Bennett,.. 3 00
“ corn and cotton cultivator, (N. C. made) Geo T Bennett........ 3 00
Best 4 horse wagon. (N. C. made) Wm B Middleton 2 00
“ horse cart, “ “ R H Farlow,........ 2 00
“ axe helve, “ “ G W Middleton........ 25
“ N. C. tanned leather, Geo A Newell,........ 1 00
2d “ “ “ “ G W Middleton,........ 50
“ wash machine. Jno A Bryan,........ 3 00
“ key basket, Wm Dickson Carr,........ 50
“ pair N. C. boots, Jno P Wallace,........ 1 00
“ set single buggy harness, Geo A Newell,........ 2 00
“ drawing knife, Ephraim Boney,........ 50
“ roundshave, “ “ 25

HORSES.

Best stallion, O. R. Kenan,........$4 00
Do brood mare, C D Hill,........ 4 00
2d Do do do Jere Pearsall,........ 3 00
3d Do do do Jos H Carr,........ 2 00
4th Do do do Stephen Graham,........ 1 00
5th Do do do Wm B Middleton,........diploma.
Fine brood mares were also exhibited by R B Carr, D T Boney, D C Moore, David J Middleton, W W Whitehead, J J Whitehead, G T Loftin, Abner M Faison and Wm E Hill.

COLTS.

Best 1 year old colt, Ward Kornegay,........$2 00
2d Do do do Everett Herring,........ 1 00
Do 2 year do do M J Faison,........ 2 00
Fine colts were also exhibited by R B Carr, D C Moore, J C Mallard, Abner M Faison, Davis Cottle and R K Williams.
Best mare and colt, D C Moore,........ 2 00
Do mule do Wm E Hill,........ 2 00
Do pair mules, E J Faison,........ 2 00
2d Do do do R J Pearsall,........ 1 00
3d Do do do D C Moore,........diploma.
Do jack, D C Moore,........ 2 00
Also fine mules exhibited by Geo McClammy and Wm E Hill.

TRAVELING HORSES.

Best pair carriage horses, E H Stanly,........$2 00
2d Do do do do Dr R W Ward,........ 1 00
Fastest pair horses (time 2:56) J P Cobb,........ 2 00
Best family do Dr R W Ward,........ 2 00
2d Do do do C Paterick,........ 1 00
3d Do do do W W Whitehead, Dip.
Do trotter under saddle, 2:54, Jno Barden,........ 2 00
Do do in harness, 2:56, Ewd Southerland,.. 2 00
2d Do do do do 2:59, Jno Barden,........ 1 00
3d Do do do do 3:47, W W Whitehead,........ 50
Best pacing horse, 2:47, S S Carroll,........ 2 00
2d ” ” ” 2:48, Geo W Lamb,........ 1 00
“ saddle ” Edward Southerland........ 2 00
2d ” ” ” T H Kennair........ 1 00
3d ” ” ” D T Boney,........ 50
Fine horses were also exhibited by A M Faison, Giles T Loftin, Jos H Carr, Dr Thos J Kelly, T M Moore and Solomon Hall.

CATTLE.

Best devon bull, Wm A Faison........ 3 00
2d ” ” ” A M Faison........ 2 00
” durham ” Wm E Hill........ 3 00
2d ” ” ” Wm B Middleton........ 2 00
” graded ” C D Hill........ 3 00
2d ” ” ” Wm E Hill........ 2 00
” durham and devon bull, D K Kornegay........ 2 00
” ” bull yearling, A M Faison........ 1 00
” native ” and heifer, D C Moore........ 2 00
” ” calf, I B Kelly........ 1 00
” durham cow and calf, M J Faison........ 3 00
” devon ” ” ” A M Faison........ 3 00
2d ” ” ” ” D K Kornegay........ 2 00
2d ” ” ” ” Wm A Faison........ 2 00
” ” ” twin calf, M J Faison........ 2 00
” ” heifer, Wm A Faison........ 2 00
2d ” ” ” A M Faison........ 1 00
” ayreshire ” Wm A Faison........ 2 00
” durham ” ” ” 2 00
2d ” ” ” ” 1 00
” native ” D M Pearsall........ 2 00
2d “ “ D C Moore........ 1 00
“ bull, cow and calf, M J Faison........ 2 00
“ milch “ D K Kornegay........ 5 00
2d “ “ A M Faison........ 4 00
3d “ “ D C Moore........ 3 00
4th “ “ M J Faison........ 2 00
5th “ “ Wm E Hill........ 1 00
6th “ “ M J Faison........ 50
7th “ “ D C Moore........diploma.
“ yoke oxen, A M Faison........ 3 00
2d “ “ Jno H Pearsall........ 2 00
3d “ “ Wm H Williams........ 1 00
“ single ox, Everett Herring........ 2 00
2d “ “ D K Kornegay........ 1 00
3d “ “ Wm B Middleton........diploma.
Very fine cattle were also exhibited by David Brown, Geo W Middleton, R M Middleton and Wm Dickson Carr.

HOGS.

Best lot 6 large hogs, D C Moore........ 3 00
2d “ 7 “ “ Wm B Middleton........ 2 00
3d “ 17 “ “ I B Kelly........ 1 00
“ hog, D C Moore........ 3 00
2d “ “ “ E Herring........ 2 00
3d “ “ “ Danl T Boney........ 2 00
4th “ “ “ Geo W Middleton........ 1 00
“ sow and pigs, I B Kelly........ 3 00
2d “ “ “ Geo W Middleton........ 2 00
3d “ “ “ I B Kelly........ 1 00
4th “ “ “ Stephen Herring........ 50
“ pig, W W Faison........ 2 00
2d “ “ “ 1 00
“ pair pigs, Geo W Middleton........ 2 00
2d “ “ Stephen Herring........ 2 00
3d “ “ D C Moore........$1 00
4th “ “ Stephen Herring,........ 50
“ lot shoats, D C Moore,........ 2 00
2d “ “ W W Whitehead,........ 1 00
“ boar, Geo W Middleton........ 3 00
2d “ “ John J Whitehead........ 2 00
3d “ “ Wm B Middleton........ 50
4th “ “ I B Kelly........dip.
Two fine hogs, Wm Farrior,........ 1 00
Three [illegible] pigs, D J Middleton........ 1 00
One fine boar pig, (Leicester,) Master Sam'l Middleton, 50

POULTRY.

One coop chickens, (mixed), Wm Dickson Carr,........ 50
“ [illegible] game, Jno A Bryan,........ 50
2d Best “ “ Jno C McMillan,........ 25
“ Shanghai chickens, Alfred Hollingsworth........ 50
“ Bantam “ Geo W Stanford,........ 50
2d “ “ Alfred Hollingsworth,........ 25
“ pair tufted Russian chickens, Dickson Mallard, 50
“ pure blooded Brahmah rooster, Jere Pearsall, 50
3d “ [illegible] chickens, Alfred Hollingsworth........ 25
“ pair turkeys, Jno A Bryan........ 50
“ [illegible] do do........ 50
“ [illegible] ducks, Abram Southerland,........ 50
“ English do Thos Hall,........ 50
3d “ “ do do........ 25
Four-horned native sheep, J C McMillan,........ 1 00

By order of the Society.
DICKSON MALLARD, Secretary.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,* and may be used successfully as an *Ordinary Family Medicine.* It will cure *SICK HEADACHE,* (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at* commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,* from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache,* or *Weight in the Head,* all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children* or *Adults, Rheumatism,* a great *Purifier* of the *Blood,* and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose,* 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
208 Broadway, New York.

March 24, 1860. 171&31—ly

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the **True Standard.** Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The *Blood Food* is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,* or any affection whatever of the *Throat* or *Lungs* inducing *Consumption,* use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite,* and from all *Chronic Complaints* arising from Over-use, *General Debility,* and *Nervous Prostration.* No. 2 for *Liver Complaints.* No. 3, for *Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption.* It is *Taken by Drops* and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain.* The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.* See special directions for this. For *Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney,* and *Bladder Complaints,* take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the *Blood Food* $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York,

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES,
March 5th, 1860—153&27-eowly Druggist.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household. Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-ly

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid,* on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860. 180&33—ly

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

SATURDAY, December 15th, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 647 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 “	50,000	60 “	[illegible]
1 “	30,000	153 “	[illegible]
1 “	20,000	20 Approximations	[illegible]
1 “	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

April 14th, 1860. 189&34-ly

TO PLANTERS.

10,000 YARDS of North Carolina Kerseys, with a large stock of NEGRO CLOTHS of Northern manufacture. Negro Blankets, Linseys, Homespuns and Sheetings.

100 dozen Negro Wool Shirts—very cheap.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Oct. 2.